THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1870.

The Chicago Tribune.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AGENTS WANTED.

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The Postal Telegraph Project.

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Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

THE WHITTEMORE CASE.

There was a great throng at the Capitol early this morning, and some time before the House met all the galleries were crowded with persons anxious to see and hear the end of Whittemore's case. Stringent orders had been issued to doorkeepers, and, as a consequence, there was far less pushing and excitement than on yesterday. Mr. Logan called for the regular order as soon as the journal had been read, and then, in accordance with the promise of yesterday, gave all his time but five minutes to Mr. Whittemore, who at once rose in a calm and deliberate manner to speak in defence or apology of his course. As he did so he beckoned for a page, and put into his hands a letter for the Speaker. He had proceeded but two minutes, when Mr. Blaine sharply rapped him to pause, and said he had received a letter, which it was his duty, under the rules, to immediately lay before the House. There was instant confusion, two or three members protesting that Whittemore could not be interrupted, and others suggesting to him to withdraw his letter and submit it after he had finished. Mr. Blaine ruled that it could not be withdrawn, and must be read forthwith. It proved to be Whittemore's resignation, with an acceptance from the Governor of South Carolina. A good many persons in the galleries manifested disgust at this termination of the affair, and a discussion sprang up on the floor as to Whittemore's right to go on with his speech. Points of order, suggestions, and parliamentary inquiries were made by Messrs. Ingersoll, Eldridge, Butler, Bingham, Dawes, Banks, Farnsworth, Rood, of Arkansas, and Smith, of Tennessee. The point made by Messrs. Banks and Dawes was that the resignation of any member is not complete till it has been acquiesced in by the body of which he forms a part, and they held that the opposite doctrine would allow the minority at any time to break up any legislative assemblage by tendering their resignations. The Speaker finally ruled that the resignation was complete, and he, therefore, could not recognise Whittemore's right to speak, though consent to do so might be given by the House if no one objected. Mr. Farnsworth appealed from this decision *pro forma*, in order to get the sense of the House, and the Speaker was sustained by a decided vote. There then was some hurried debate as to what should be done next, ending in a motion to table the resolution for expulsion, which was carried almost unanimously. Mr. Logan at once brought in from his committee another one of censure and condemnation in strong terms, which was swiftly put to vote and carried—185 yeas, without a single dissenting vote. This ended the matter, and the House then went into committee on the Appropriation bill. Mr. Whittemore gathered up his papers and retired, and Mr. Farnsworth took possession of his vacated chair.

MEMBERS FAILING TO VOTE.

The following are the names of members who did not vote on the resolution of censure: [illegible]

OTHER CASES.

The Military Committee were in session a long time to-day. Members say inquiry has shown that there is no cause for action on the case of Hoge, of South Carolina, and Covode, of Pennsylvania. The case of Butler, of Tennessee, is reported to be as follows: That he appointed the son of General Danyel Tyler without any understanding, directly or indirectly, of compensation; that two or three weeks later, the friends of the boy interested in the success of the Republican party in Tennessee, went to Butler and said as he had done them a kindness, they proposed giving about one thousand dollars for campaign purposes, and asked him to take charge of it, which he did. [illegible]

BUSINESS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The report from the Treasury Department shows the following facts and figures. Court of Claims to this date has disposed of 116 cases, relating to cotton and other captured and abandoned property, of which seventy-one have been decided against the government and settled, eighteen have been gained, and twenty-seven have been appealed by the government to the Supreme Court. The number of cases now pending in the Court of Claims is 828, in most of which the testimony has been taken. [illegible]

THE GEORGIA CASE

is working itself out. The Senate Judiciary Committee are understood to hold that no further legislation is necessary with reference to what has taken place in the Legislature of that State this winter, and it is believed that they will report in favor of regarding as legal and valid all acts of the former Legislature, except the unseating of colored members. How they will decide on the Senatorial question is not yet known. Some of the Representatives from the State, who were in the last Congress, are preparing to set up a claim for seats in this one on the same certificates of election from General Meade that they used before. They base their claim on the understanding that the Reconstruction Committee will report that the State is now first entitled to representation in Congress.

NO INFLATION.

The action of the Senate, to-day, in Williams' resolution is decisive as to the inflation of the currency, and shows that the House may as well drop the Longbridge resolutions at once, and give its attention to the necessary business. Senator McCreary was the only member who objected in any degree to the resolution. The sentiment of the upper branch of Congress is positive and unchanged against inflation.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH PROJECT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, made an argument before the Senate Post Office Committee to-day in opposition to the Hubbard bill. [illegible]

can ever make the business self-supporting, they will ultimately be reached by this plan, under which all facilities the government can supply can be availed of to the fullest extent, but without incurring any expense or assuming any responsibility.

THE CADETSHIP BUSINESS.

The Committee on Military Affairs to-day was engaged examining the case of Representative Golladay, charged with selling cadetships.

WHITTEMORE'S APOLOGY.

Mr. Whittemore, in his remarks prepared for delivery in the House, expressed the belief that a large number of cases are to be discovered where corrupt motives and causes influenced appointments. [illegible]

NAVAL DESPATCHES.

The Navy Department to-day received despatches from Rear Admiral Rowan, commanding the Asiatic squadron, dated Hong Kong, January 4. He reports everything quiet, excepting occasional piracies by coasting junks in the rivers. He states that the French expedition had left with a squadron, demanding satisfaction for the murder of French Catholic missionaries by the Chinese. Despatches from Admiral Poor represent matters quiet in Cuban waters. In the island the insurgents are reported to be gaining ground. The Spanish troops are active, and preparing for another movement on the insurgent forces.

ALE BREWERS.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day heard a delegation of ale brewers, who desire some of the machinery of the Revenue bill to be changed.

CUBA.

Prominent friends of Cuba, while not discrediting the report that Consul-General Hall recently received an anonymous communication, warning him that he was in danger of assassination, state that it could not have originated from a Cuban source, as none but Spaniards have been engaged in the assault on citizens of the United States.

COTTON CASE.

Court of Claims has rendered judgment in the case of Bernsheimer Brothers, of New York, George Taylor, counsellor, for $185,000 against the United States, for the proceeds of cotton taken at Savannah. This is the largest payment ever awarded in that Court.

THE DISABILITY BILL.

The following Memphis names are included in the bill for the removal of political disabilities, passed this morning: W. T. Avery, A. Wright, D. R. McCrea, Jos. Barbier, J. R. R. Ray, T. D. Eldridge, Henry Croft, C. Heirschk, T. J. Wright and Geo. Dixon.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

Custom receipts last week, $4,880,619.

WHISKEY SEIZURE.

Information has reached Commissioner Delano of the seizure of Kilpatrick's distillery, at Chattanooga, Tenn., by Revenue officers. Three hundred barrels of whiskey were seized.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

SENATE.

THE DISABILITY BILL.

The House amendment to the Political Disability bill was concurred in.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced by Mr. POMEROY for the sale of the Great and Little Osage Reservations in Kansas; removal of the Osage Indians, and other purposes. Tabled, the committee having reported on the subject.

By Mr. HARLAN—To aid the construction of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. SAULSBURY, the President was asked for a copy of the commission of authority issued to General Ames as Provisional Governor of Mississippi.

CURRENCY RESOLUTION.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution that to add to the present irredeemable paper currency of the country would be to render more difficult and remote the resumption of specie payment; to encourage and foster a spirit of speculation; to aggravate the evils produced by frequent and sudden fluctuations of values; to depreciate the credit of the nation, and to check the healthful tendency of legitimate business to settle down upon a safe and permanent basis, and therefore in the opinion of the Senate the existing volume of such currency ought not to be increased.

Agreed to without discussion.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The bill to secure to all persons equal protection of the laws in respect to life and property was considered during the morning hour without action.

SPEECHES ON THE FUNDING BILL.

The question of the admission of Senator elect Revels, of Mississippi, was postponed at the suggestion of Mr. SHERMAN, to accommodate Messrs. Fenton and Patterson, who desired to make speeches on the Funding bill, but would be compelled to be absent after to-day. [illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE WHITTEMORE CASE.

The galleries and corridors were thronged. The Whittemore case was immediately taken up. Mr. LOGAN, who had the floor, yielded to Mr. Whittemore, who, in a voice free from tremor, commenced to read his defence.

He was quickly interrupted by the SPEAKER, who announced the receipt of a communication from the gentleman, and conceived it his duty to lay it before the House.

Mr. WHITTEMORE desired to recall it until he had finished his remarks, but the Speaker declined to allow it, and the paper was read, as follows:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1870.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir: I enclose the following communication, addressed by telegraph on the 23d inst., to the Governor of South Carolina, resigning my seat in Congress, and a telegram accepting the same. Please lay them before the House, and notify them that I am no longer a member of that body. Very respectfully, yours,

B. F. WHITTEMORE.

Then follow copies of the telegram to the Governor resigning the seat, and a telegram from the Governor accepting the same, both dated February 22. [illegible]

Fatal Railroad Accidents.

Oil Refinery Explosion.

SPRINGFIELD.

Convention Proceedings Yesterday.

The Adjournment Resolution Voted Down.

State, County, and Municipal Indebtedness.

The Committee's Report as Amended and Adopted.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 24.

THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

For about an hour the proceedings in the convention were rather desultory this morning. In the absence of the usual doses of petitions and resolutions, the members, for something to talk about, were compelled to fall back upon some of the old stock on hand. In this particular instance the resolution called up happened to be that offered by Mr. English, to the effect that the convention take a two months' recess after the 1st of March. There were several amendments and substitutes to this which but immaterially deviated from the original proposition. There were about twenty speeches made before a vote was reached. There were quite a number of members who desired to go home and consult with their constituents as to the work they had already accomplished. As the majority of these were lawyers, whose courts will begin to hold session next month, of course their own private interests had not much to do with their opinions. Indeed, as was suggested in a speech made by one delegate, to take a recess now would be to postpone for an indefinite length of time the completion of the constitution. Members would come back with their hats full of speeches, and the general effect would be so demoralizing that it would probably take another two months to get down into working harness. The final voting down of the resolution and all its concomitants, by so large a vote, is a strong indication that there will be nothing more heard about adjourning, at least until the report of the Judiciary Committee is disposed of.

STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

After a little skirmishing, Mr. McCoy finally succeeded in once more getting before the convention that report of his on state, county, and municipal indebtedness. He himself moved that the second and third sections be stricken out, as they had no longer become necessary, because of the adoption of like provisions by the Legislative Committee. The fourth and last section created a fight which lasted the entire day. [illegible]

THE LECTURE SEASON.

So far, this week has been prolific of lectures, and they still continue to be announced. To-night Major Powell, of Colorado notoriety, will lecture in Representative Hall on his trip and adventures met with in his recent explorations. To-morrow night, at the same place, Dillon O'Brien, Esq., will lecture. His subject will be: "Ireland and Her Cause." Tuesday, Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind preacher, will lecture at the Third Presbyterian Church. Subject: "What a Blind Man Saw in Paris."

BONDS REGISTERED.

To-day the Auditor registered bonds issued by the city of Beardstown, amounting to $3,000, issued under the provisions of the late law in aid of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company.

SKATING MATCH.

Three Chicago skatists and three Springfield skatists will compete for the championship of the State, this evening, at the skating rink.

OFF THE TRACK.

By a broken rail, the down passenger train on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, last night, was thrown from the track near Tonawanda. No one was seriously injured.

COUNTY TAXES PAID IN.

The Collector of Ogle County paid $10,000 into the State Treasury to-day.

THE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 24.

THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

The convention met. Unfinished business was called up, and a discussion ensued on the resolution of Mr. English, to adjourn on the 1st of March, with Mr. Wells' amendment, that the report of the Judiciary Committee be first disposed of. [illegible]

EMINENT DOMAIN.

The CHAIR announced that the hour had arrived for the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Church on the subject of eminent domain.

Mr. McCOY moved to postpone the special order. Carried.

STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS. [illegible]

WISCONSIN.

Official Vote of the Congressional Election in the Madison District—Dedication at Janesville.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Feb. 24.

The official canvass of the vote in this Congressional District, on the 15th, shows the total vote to be: Atwood, 4,899; scattering, 196, as follows: Dane—Atwood, 1,398; scattering, 869. Columbia—Atwood, 908; scattering, 109. Rock—Atwood, 1,299; scattering, 31. Jefferson—Atwood, 793; scattering, 871.

JANESVILLE, Feb. 24.—The dedication of the new school building in the First Ward of our city took place two days ago. The ceremonies were very interesting, containing a history of the public schools in Janesville, and speeches by educators, and interlarded with choice music. The structure cost about $30,000, and is provided with the most approved style of heating apparatus and school furniture. The Board of Education and all the workers in the enterprise are deserving the hearty co-operation of all true friends of the Commonwealth.

KENTUCKY.

Libel Suit—Excursionists Bound for New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 24.—The jury in the libel suit of Mrs. Mary Evans vs. the *Courier-Journal* Company returned a verdict for plaintiff, assessing her damages at $500. She sued for $20,000. The offence consisted in the publication of the word bawdy house to plaintiff's establishment.

Four sleeping cars, containing a large number of excursionists, among whom were delegates to the Freight Agents' Convention, and several journalists, left for New Orleans this evening to participate in the carnival on Shrove Tuesday.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 24.—The State Colored Convention, now in session at Frankfort, was adopted a series of resolutions endorsing President Grant's administration, denouncing the proscriptive policy of the Democratic party, scorning all attempts to influence colored votes, regarding the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment as a simple act of justice to the colored race, and looking with distrust upon Chinese immigration.

A State Central Committee was then appointed.

The Lynching of Young Tuttle at Venice, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—Reports are in circulation to-night that the dead body of young Tuttle, arrested Tuesday at Venice, on suspicion of being a horse-thief, was found in the woods this morning, riddled with bullets. [illegible]

Murder at Cairo.

CAIRO, Feb. 24.—John Dean, an old river pilot, was attacked at a late hour on Monday night [illegible]

FOREIGN.

Exciting Debate in the French Corps Legislatif.

A Sudden Check Given to Mr. Ollivier's Proposed Reforms.

Gladstone's Land Reform Bill Unpopular in Ireland.

France.

A REFORM BILL DEFEATED.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—There was a stormy scene in the Corps Legislatif to-day. M. Ollivier announced that the government, in accordance with the liberal course it had marked out, proposed to abandon wholly the system of placing in the field and supporting official candidates for the Chamber. This met great opposition from the Deputies of the Right, [illegible] and caused a scene of confusion, which lasted many minutes. M. Ollivier nevertheless persisted in speaking. He declared that the government would not separate itself from what had been done well during the past eighteen years, but it could not act contrary to its own antecedents. It would not present the spectacle of men arrived at power, and disowning their principles and acts. M. Ollivier was continually interrupted while making this explanation, and it was only when he ceased speaking that order was restored.

The Right immediately moved an order of the day upholding the system of official candidatures.

A stormy discussion ensued. M. Ollivier asked that the order of the day be not made a vote of want of confidence.

The Deputies of the Left declare that they must support the Minister, because they were pledged to electoral freedom, but for no other reason.

The question was then taken and the order of the day, as moved by the Right, was adopted by a vote of 187 against 56.

Much agitation has been produced by the result, which is considered equivalent to a declaration of want of confidence in the Ministry.

MATRIMONIAL.

The Duke of Proslin is about to marry Miss Lily Forbes, of New York.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S DIVIDEND.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The French Atlantic Telegraph Company, at the last meeting, declared a dividend of 1½ per cent for five months, being from the opening of the line for business on the 15th of August to January 15, the date of agreement with the Anglo-American Company.

SENTENCE OF FLOURENS.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The action against Gustave Flourens, for having aided the desertion of two soldiers, has terminated. The prisoner did not appear. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Many banquets are being held to-day in honor of the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic in 1848.

PREVOST-PARADOL.

The probabilities of the appointment of M. Prevost-Paradol as Minister to Washington are again questioned.

BULLION.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of France to-day is 9,800,000 francs greater than last week.

BALL AT THE TUILERIES.

At the grand ball at the Tuileries, last evening, many Americans were present.

Great Britain.

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—In the Mordaunt divorce case to-day counsel on both sides made the closing arguments. To-morrow the Judge will charge.

MR. BRIGHT'S HEALTH.

The condition of Mr. Bright's health creates deep anxiety.

ELECTION RIOTS.

The elections at Wexford and Nottingham are attended with scenes of great excitement. In both places disturbances have occurred, and persons have been roughly treated.

BULLION REPORT.

The weekly report of the Bank of England shows an increase of £193,000 in bullion.

IN PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords discussed for a short time the bill for the regulation of hours of labor.

In the Commons, the bill for the abolition of compulsory pilotage, introduced on the first day of the session, passed to a second reading, and was referred to a select committee.

The subject of reform in the War Office was discussed with some bitterness.

THE LAND REFORM BILL.

Mr. Gladstone's Land Reform bill is not well received in Ireland, and its unpopularity is increasing.

THE TIMES LECTURES THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The *Times* has an editorial on the scene in court, yesterday, at the trial of the Lady Mordaunt divorce case. The *Times* says: "The error of the Prince of Wales is due to the carelessness of his reputation and heedlessness in the matter of personal intimacies, which are forbidden to royalty. Prince Albert's example was faultless, and Wales will learn from it, and exemplify a life free even from the semblance of levity."

THE LEGAL-TENDER DECISION.

The *Times*, also, on the subject of the recent decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, on the matter of legal tenders, asserts that the decision has restored English confidence in American justice.

THE MISSING STEAMSHIP.

Underwriters are charging fifty per cent premium on the missing steamer City of Boston.

MARINE.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 24.—Arrived, Hanover, from New Orleans; Baltimore, from Baltimore.

STEAMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The steamers of the North German Lloyds will hereafter discharge at Southampton docks, instead of simply calling at Cowes.

Russia.

IMPERIAL COURTESY.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Emperor and Empress of Russia have sent letters of condolence to the widow of the late Hon. Anson Burlingame.

Italy.

NEW MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

FLORENCE, Feb. 24.—Commander Cord has been appointed to succeed Cerenti as Minister to Washington.

Sandwich Islands.

THE AUSTRIAN CONSULATE.

HONOLULU, Feb. 5.—The ceremonies of hoisting the Consular flag of Austria were witnessed by the officers of the Austrian frigate Donau, members of the Cabinet, foreign Ministers, and the entire consular corps.

WRECK OF A MISSIONARY SHIP.

The missionary packet Morning Star was wrecked on Strong's Island on the 18th of October, and was a total loss. The passengers, among whom were the Rev. J. F. Pogue, G. R. Snow, A. A. Sturges and family, escaped and were brought to Honolulu by the British brig Anna Potter.

Several severe shocks of earthquake have occurred on the Island of Hawaii. The summit of the volcano Mauna appears smoky, indicating that the fires in the crater are again active.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The Board of Immigration have sent an agent to China to promote the immigration of Chinese to the islands.

Cuba.

IMPORTANT DECREES ISSUED.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—The Captain General has issued an important decree. It grants liberty to over two thousand negroes, prisoners of war, who had been hired out to labor by the government, with the understanding that they are to become slaves after a certain date. The decree declares that every one willing to work can take care of himself, while the laws will protect all classes. The measure is warmly applauded by the Liberals and progressive party. The Captain General intends to issue a decree abolishing the privilege of trial by special courts hitherto enjoyed by persons in the army, navy, and church, and foreigners. This will do away with the tribunals of commerce for foreigners and others, and will strike at the root of a partial or unjust administration of the laws.

ANOTHER JUNTA DISCOVERED.

The *Diario* publishes a document revealing the existence of a Cuban Junta in Santiago, which has for a long time assisted the insurgents with information and the materiel of war. The members of the Junta, eighteen in number, were arrested, the charges against them proved, and they have all been executed.

QUINCY.

A Girl of Seventeen Sentenced to the Penitentiary—Railroad Aid Voted.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 24.

The Circuit Court has been in session since Monday with a very light docket, and very few cases of any importance. Flora Mills, only 17 years of age, was tried to-day and sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary for burglary, the first instance of the kind on record in Quincy.

Sullivan County, Mo., on the 23d, voted $200,000, by an overwhelming majority, to the subscription stock of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad.

OHIO.

Bold Robbery at Canton—The United Presbyterians—Inspectors' Decision in the Case of a Steamboat Collision.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CANTON, Feb. 24.

Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, two men entered the saloon of Jules Saissolin, which is within a stone's throw of the depot, and called for beer. While Saissolin was serving them one pulled an iron bar from his pocket and struck him on the head, knocking him senseless, when they relieved him of his watch, thirty-five dollars, and a revolver. The men are still at large, and are supposed to have come from Cleveland. [illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Feb. 24. [illegible]

MINNESOTA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 24.

Minnesota may now be considered by woman's rights advocates the most promising missionary ground in the United States. [illegible]

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 24.—The House refused to pass the bill repealing the law of last winter providing for taxation of United States bonds, notes and fractional currency.

The House to-day passed the Senate bill to furnish bodies to medical students for dissection.

Bills were introduced in the Senate to prevent children who have never been vaccinated from attending public schools.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—The State Senate yesterday passed a constitutional amendment extending suffrage to negroes, and restoring the franchise of rebels, by a vote of 25 to 5, the amendment to be submitted to the people at the next general election. The Senate also elected Miss Nellie Raymond, of St. Louis, engrossing clerk.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Among the bills introduced in the Assembly last evening was one to reorganize the Erie Railroad Company. [illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS.

MAINE.

VIRGINIA.

ALABAMA.

LOUISIANA.

KENTUCKY.

Reduction of Freight Charges.

Miners Crushed to Death by Falling Ore.

NEW YORK.

Excitement at the Gold Room and Stock Exchange.

Reported Failure of Several Brokers on the Bull Side.

Closing Price of Gold, 116 3-8.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

SUIT TO RECOVER.

Robert R. Murray, formerly United States Marshal, has brought suit against LeGrand B. Cooper and other Republicans to recover money spent by him in detecting Democratic frauds in the election of November, 1868. Murray conducted the investigation of the frauds and advanced money for expenses, which, he says, prominent Republicans agreed to make up to him, but have not done so.

PROPOSED SUITS AGAINST REVENUE OFFICERS.

Several parties, who have suffered by recent seizures of their establishments, threaten to sue the persons who made the seizures, to claim damages on the ground of injury to their business, and assert that the proof against them was not sufficient to warrant their arrest.

MEXICAN NEWS.

A letter from Vera Cruz says that the insurgent forces are steadily increasing their strength, and seriously threatening the stability of the Juarez Government. The regular forces have assembled at Puebla, Guanajuato, and other cities, and, in several instances, have made forced loans from merchants. Foreign residents have become alarmed, and some of them were closing their business and leaving the country.

WALL STREET.

Wall street was greatly excited to-day, over the gold speculation, and dealings in the Gold Room drew a larger crowd than on any day since September. Several failures were reported among the bulls, all of small amounts. Telegrams from Washington, that the Senate had opposed inflation, assisted the decline, and greatly strengthened the bears. At the Stock Exchange, there was a rush to sell stocks, and the decline was so rapid that at one time there was danger of a panic. Many holders were sold out by their brokers, owing to the exhaustion of margins, and some small stock houses are reported failed. At the close of business there was a recovery of stocks, but not equal to to-day's decline. Many operators predict a panic in gold and stocks to-morrow.

CASE OF THE MURDERER REYNOLDS.

A writ of *de lunatico inquirendo* has been issued in the case of the murderer Reynolds, and his counsel expect to save him.

FREE TRADE.

The free trade meeting was largely attended to-day, and exceeded the expectations of those who called it. Petitions will be put in circulation immediately, asking Congress for a reduction of the tariff on imports.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

FREE-TRADE MEETING.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—A large free-trade meeting was held this afternoon in Broad street. Jackson S. Schultz presided. Letters were read from Congressmen Brooks and Cox, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and others. Addresses were made by Samuel J. Tilden and William Cullen Bryant.

BANK MESSENGER ROBBED.

The messenger of the State Bank of New Brunswick, N. J., was robbed while in the currency department of the Sub-Treasury to-day, of a bag containing $7,000 in government bonds and $1,000 in currency.

THE NATIONAL TOBACCO ASSOCIATION

considered without action to-day a resolution for the appointment of the committee to present to Congress amendments to the Internal Revenue laws in the interest of the trade.

THE PRISONER CALLICOTT.

A motion was made before Judge Benedict to-day for an arrest of judgment in the case of Theodore C. Callicott, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue, and now serving out a term in the Albany Penitentiary. The Judge announced that he would consult Judge Nelson.

THE FIRE INSURANCE INTEREST.

The Executive Committee of the National Board of Underwriters has referred the question of rates throughout the country to the local Board with power.

FORGERY.

Edwin Hightway, of Cranberry, N. J., is said to have absconded with $20,000. Reports add that he forged the names of two prominent citizens of Hightstown for $5,000 each and got the money.

MR. SEWARD.

Ex-Secretary Seward is expected to-morrow.

KIDNAPPING CASE.

A case of kidnapping was brought to light to-day. A woman named Jane Duffy was caught in the act of stealing a baby, and committed for trial.

MORMON PREACHERS WARNED TO LEAVE.

The Mormon preachers were warned out of the village of Port Jervis, N. J., by a vigilance committee, on pain of being tarred and feathered. They left for Poughkeepsie, but expected to return, when a serious disturbance is feared.

THE MISSING STEAMSHIP.

The officials of the Inman Company still entertain hopes of the safety of the City of Boston.

REVENUE SEIZURE.

Collector Bailey seized the establishment of another large liquor importing house yesterday, Fields & Meyers, 77 and 79 Broadway.

STIR AMONG THE ERIE OFFICIALS. [illegible]

THE GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

The quarrel between the rebellious Senators and the Governor on the executive appointments has been settled. The Senators have backed down, and now the Governor will send in his appointments for Harbor Masters and Port Wardens.

REVENUE SEIZURE.

An invoice of hymn-books, intended for Brigham Young, has been seized at the Post Office. A number of other seizures of dutiable goods have also been made.

PRIZE-FIGHT.

The Edwards-Collyer prize-fight takes place on Tuesday morning next, twenty-five miles from New London.

SUFFOCATION.

John McCairns and wife slept last night in a fresh painted room, in Brooklyn. This morning the man was found dead and the woman unconscious, supposed from inhaling the gas of the new paint.

WISCONSIN.

Indian Agent Removed—New Paper at Oshkosh.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Feb. 24.

Lieutenant Manley, Indian Agent for Northern Wisconsin, has been removed by the President, on account of depredations committed upon the pine lands of the Indian reservation at Shawano. Lieutenant W. R. Boyne takes his place.

A new paper, the Oshkosh *News*, issued its first number to-day.

Fires.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—The loss of H. F. West & Co. by the fire last night will approach $35,000, on which there is insurance of fully $45,000. Their business will not be interrupted.

A frame hotel on East Pearl street, kept by a man named D. Kentz, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss on building and furniture about $4,000.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The Methodist Church at East Weymouth was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $15,000; insured for $1,000.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 24.—A fire last night destroyed the block on the north side of the Strand, between Tremont and Twenty-second streets, and the opposite block, on the south side of the Strand. Many of the houses were of little value, but were filled with large stocks of goods. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000. [illegible]

New Orleans Market.

COOK, COBURN & CO.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

A regular convocation of WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M., this (FRIDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Business and work on M. M. Degree. By order of the M. E. H. P. JOHN WHITLEY, Sec'y.

DRUGGISTS.

ROCKWOOD & BLOCKI, Importers & Wholesale Druggists, 199 Lake and 20 Wells-sts., CHICAGO.

NEW MUSIC.

THE TRIUMPH! BY GEO. F. ROOT. Price $1.50, or $13.50 a Dozen.

BANK LOCKS.

HALL TO SARGENT.

OFFICE HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO.,

CHICAGO, Feb. 24, 1870.

JAMES SARGENT, Esq., Sir:

We ... your article of this morning, in ... $1,000 behind the lock we ... failed to put up the ... selected for you to operate upon. We would like to ... you inform us what opportunity we have had to put our money in that Safe. You and your agents traded for it, and removed it yesterday from the Bank to your Office, since which time we have not had access to the Safe. We now notify you that the money is ready, and will be deposited in the Safe behind the Lock to be operated upon when the combination is placed in the hands of the Committee. If you can open the Lock on that Safe, under a fair and impartial test, do so, and we will be satisfied to give you the credit of it. Your note of this morning, informing us that you have substituted Mr. J. M. Terwilliger for Mr. Avery, to act as your Committeeman, is entirely satisfactory to us; but as that Committee have already been in consultation, we object to any further change in your representative. With regard to our acceptance of your challenge of the 2d inst., to test the merits of your Lock, you complain bitterly of our having named the Lock in the First National Bank upon which to make the trial. In that challenge you name, among others, "One Lock to be put on the First National Bank," and you especially stipulate that THE TRIAL SHALL COMMENCE WITHIN FIVE DAYS, or you would WITHDRAW YOUR MONEY. If you knew that Lock would not be in position within that time, what right had you to name it? Is THAT "fair play," Mr. Sargent? We notified you we would be ready to test your Lock on this day (the 24th), and if TWENTY-TWO days was not a sufficient time in which to have had your Locks ready, why did you not notify us to that effect? As the matter is now in the hands of a Committee, our representative will select some other Lock named by you for the test. Your "Automatic" Lock has not been long enough before the public for its merits or demerits to become known, and although we have had but a limited opportunity to examine it, we are confident it can be opened, and we publicly notify Bankers and others, and pledge to you the honor of our house, that sooner or later it shall be opened. Of that you may rest assured.

Respectfully, yours,

HALL'S SAFE & LOCK COMPANY.

SARGENT TO HALL.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25, 1870.

Joseph L. Hall, Esq.:

Sir: As there is but little prospect of bringing you to a fair trial, as the Committee has already spent one whole day and accomplished nothing, not being able to agree upon the third man to act as Umpire. You have rejected the following named gentlemen: Hon. R. B. Mason, Mayor of Chicago; General O. L. Mann; L. J. Gage, Esq., Cashier First National Bank; Ira Holmes, V. P. Manufacturers' National Bank; Jas. De Koven, Cashier Northwestern National Bank; James D. Sturges, Assistant Cashier Northwestern National Bank. Now, what objection can there be to the above well-known citizens? Now, Mr. Hall, go in and pick out one of my nine locks mentioned in my challenge of the 22d instant, and win the $1,000 I have deposited in the First National Bank for that purpose, and I will not ask you to deposit one dollar against my $1,000. As the 24th was the day you named in your challenge of the 4th, in which you agreed to put up $1,000 behind your 12-wheel Victor Bank Locks in use in Chicago Banks, and as the time has expired, and your money is not up; nor have you offered to deposit in said safes, one of which I have in my possession, at 86 Washington-st., I shall no longer wait for you, but will proceed to move upon your works at once.

JAMES SARGENT.

FOR SALE.

ORANGES

500 boxes choice Messina fruit, large and fine, $4.50 to $5 per box. WM. H. SQUIRE, 167 South Water-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW & SECOND-HAND SAFES

For sale at HARRIS' SAFE FACTORY, 81 South Canal-st. P. S.—Our Lock cannot be picked.

REWARDS.

$500.00 REWARD

[illegible]

HAIR GOODS.

JAPAN SWITCH CO.

New Lot of No. 2 Japan Switches. Just received at JAPAN SWITCH CO.'S AGENCY, 79 Lake-st.

PAPER COLLARS.

VIVIAN CLOTH-FACED PAPER COLLARS.

The Prettiest Collars Ever Offered.

WILSON BROS., 134 and 136 Dearborn-st., Chicago. 73 Fourth-st., Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

WEST SIDE LIBRARY.

TWO MONTHS FREE TO THOSE WHO SUBSCRIBE NOW. JOHN B. ALDEN & CO.

WINDOW GLASS.

WINDOW GLASS.

LOTTERY.

Extra Class, No. 191, for Feb. 24, 1870 [illegible]

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

SAFES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

It Thunders All Around!

AT HANNIBAL, MO.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Nov. 6, 1869.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., 40 State-st., Chicago:

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 30th of October, our city was visited by a severe conflagration, which destroyed my Tobacco Factory, a two-story brick and stone building, in which I had one of your No. 1 F. D. Champion Safes (one of the three purchased at your New York House some ten years ago). The Safe fell some 16 feet into a sub-cellar, and was subjected to a very severe test. I succeeded in getting it open some 30 hours after the fire, and I am happy to say that all my valuable books and papers came out perfect, excepting where the steam from the fire-proof filling had taken off the back covers of the books. The book-case was as perfect as when first put into the Safe.

After consulting with your Agent, I have concluded to take another of the same size, as I am convinced by my experience that they are as you represent them, FIRE-PROOF.

That the public may satisfy themselves as to the correctness of the above, I would say that the U. S. Collector, Mr. C. P. Heywood, and Mr. J. M. Armstrong, of this place, were present when my Safe was opened, and will, if necessary, certify to the correctness of the above.

Respectfully yours,

J. H. DICKASON.

AT GALESBURG, ILL.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 12, 1870.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., 40 State-st., Chicago:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your letter as to how our Safe stood the test of fire of the 30th inst., would say six hours after ... in getting our Safe out of the ruins some more than met our expectations ... pleased to say that it are as perfect as when they were placed ... books and papers ... We have no hesitation in recommending your Safe being strictly FIRE-PROOF.

Very respectfully yours,

J. T. CUTTING, Suc. to Cutting & Torrey.

AT RACINE, WIS.

RACINE, Wis., Feb. 22, 1870.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., 40 State-st., Chicago:

On the night of the 17th of January last, my Planing Mill and a brick building adjoining were destroyed by fire, in which I had one of your Herring's Patent Safes. The fire was very hot, and burned several hours, and the Safe was not got out until the next morning. I found all of my books, papers and money, also deeds and mortgages, all of which, I am pleased to say, were preserved in first-rate condition, everything being perfectly legible. I now want another of the same kind.

Respectfully yours,

L. BRADLEY.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Safes

The Most Reliable Protection from Fire Now Known.

Over 30,000 are in use, and over 700 have been tested in accidental fires.

HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES,

Made of Wrought Iron, Welded Steel and Iron, and Patent Franklinite, the only resistance to burglars' tools now known.

HERRING & CO. ....40 State-st., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO. ......Philadelphia.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

TO RENT.

RENTS.

WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.,

Has two Stores and a Room for rent in The Tribune Building; a Store on LaSalle-st., and several Stores in the new building corner of Washington and Franklin-sts. Prices to suit the times. Give him a call.

TO RENT.

Banking Office No. 68 Washington-st., and fixtures for sale. Office No. 70 Washington-st., with Bank Vault. Store No. 109 Dearborn-st. Offices in the Portland Block. Two fine suites of Rooms.

T. LYMAN, Room 1 Portland Block.

OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY, AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS. [illegible]

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

STEAM WEEKLY TO AND FROM New York, Queenstown & Liverpool.

CHINA. MALTA. SCOTIA. PALMYRA. RUSSIA. SIBERIA.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

AVOID Chicago and Cook County Taxes BY GETTING A RESIDENCE AT HIGHLAND PARK.

Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms by the HIGHLAND PARK BUILDING CO. FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent, Office, 124 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible] GEO. TAYLOR, Comptroller.

WANTED.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.

Wanted, at the office of the Northwestern Department of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, Of California, a first class Special Agent, to organize and superintend agencies. [illegible]

A RARE CHANCE.

WANTED.

A first-class Man to take charge of a General Office of a Life Insurance Company for the Northwest. Address, with references (without which none will be considered), A B, P. O. Box 1061 Chicago.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED. [illegible]

Cooperage Wanted.

INSTRUCTION.

SINGING SCHOOL.

HOUSE MOVING.

HOUSE MOVING

BLACKING.

$100 REWARD

For evidence which will lead to the detection and conviction of any person counterfeiting, or selling a counterfeit, of MASON'S CHALLENGE BLACKING. JAS. S. MASON & CO., 138 and 140 North Front-st., Philadelphia.

FLOUR.

DELIVERED AND WARRANTED. $5.00 Per Barrel.

COAL.

COAL.

We take pleasure in announcing to the public that we will hereafter have the SOLE control of the celebrated

PETER HAYDEN HOCKING VALLEY COAL,

As will be fully explained by the following note from Col. Reamey, General Manager of the Coal interests of Peter Hayden, Esq.:

We will act in future as the Sole Western Consignees of the Brooks and Hayden Hocking Valley Coal Mines. These are the largest Coal producing mines in Ohio, and, owning their own cars—thus controlling their means of transportation—are enabled to place in this market, at all times throughout the year, two full trains per day of the very best quality of Bituminous Coal.

W. P. REND & CO.

Yards situated between May, Ann, Carroll and Kinzie-sts., and cor. Kinzie and Peoria-sts.

WILMINGTON COAL REDUCED.

We are now selling our best selected Wilmington Coal at Six Dollars ($6) per Ton, delivered.

F. M. HALE & CO., No. 1 North Clark-st.

HOCKING COAL,

$6.50 per Ton; ... per Half Ton, if paid for when ordered.

MINER T. AMES & CO.

BANKING.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 17 Wall-st., New York, AND GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Receive Deposits subject to Check, allow interest on standing and temporary Balances, and make Collections on all accessible points. Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on Commission.

BUCKINGHAM & BROWN, BANKERS, Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 6 Wall-st., New York.

FINANCIAL.

Merchants' Insurance Co. Stock WANTED BY FIELD, KING & CO.

J. H. STEAD & CO, 49 LA SALLE-ST.

Negotiate Long Loans on Real Estate, and Buy Purchase Money Mortgages.

West Side Railway Stock WANTED BY FIELD, KING & CO.

$250,000 To Loan

GALLUP & PEABODY, 104 State-st., First National Bank Building.

50 Shares Stock Of the Home Insurance Co. of Chicago for sale by FIELD, KING & CO.

STATIONERY GOODS.

J. M. W. JONES, 108 and 110 Randolph-st.,

STATIONERY AND Blank Books.

Randolph-st., bet. Dearborn and Clark.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE LARGEST SALMON

That has ever arrived from the shores of the Pacific, will be served up to-day for dinner, in addition to other luxuries, at the Continental Oyster House and Dining Parlors, Clark-st., opposite the Court House. Take heed.

WESTWARD HO!

[illegible]

C. N. PRATT, General Agent National Land Company, 111 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

To Country Merchants AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

BOOKKEEPING.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CHARLES HIGBY & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, 334 Washington-st., NEW YORK.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 168 Washington-st., Chicago, AND 129 Broad-st., New York.

CIDER VINEGAR.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

BUSINESS CARDS.

The Tribune.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1870.

THE FALL IN GOLD.

The further decline of gold, yesterday, by 1¼ per cent, closing at 116¼, following upon the steady decline of the three days previous, indicates that the natural tendencies toward an early return to specie payments are stronger than has been generally believed by the commercial community. Strange as it may seem, it is probable that the decision of the Supreme Court on the Legal-Tender act has aided to cause an immediate enhancement in the value of the currency. The language of the London *Times*, that that decision "restores European confidence in American courts of justice," has a very important significance, as it expresses the opinion of Europe that the national bonds can never by any mischance be paid in greenbacks. Of course the bonds advance, and, with them, the greenbacks, which also represent public credit, must advance also. An advance in the bonds enhances their value for export, and by so doing lessens the demand for gold and depresses its price.

But, besides the legal-tender decision, there are permanent causes steadily tending to a decline; and one of the most interesting problems in connection with this decline is the question whether these tendencies are in any degree exhausted. Our crops going to Europe, and especially cotton, have already created a balance in our favor, compared with last year, of almost $40,000,000. This outward flow of crops is by no means exhausted. We have not the data by which to judge of the proportion of the cotton crop which is still to come forward; but it is considerable, and portions of the crop of the year preceding still remain in the South. If the stream of exports of commodities continues gold must still further decline, and it has now reached a point where the prospect of its early descent to par must be before the mind of every holder of it. In New York $100,000,000 of gold are being held an idle drug, waiting for the tide to turn. All the efforts of merchants and operators, of holders of dry goods, wheat, breadstuffs, and cotton, have been combined to hold it up to 125, or, failing in that, to 120. But they can no more hold it than Canute could restrain the tide. All their efforts to sustain the premium have been at their own loss, and, unless the operators in gold can see some good reason to believe that our exportable cotton, breadstuffs, petroleum, and our new product of gold from the West, must very soon fall off, the holders of gold will have no recourse but to realize while they can, and any general effort to realize in the present state of the market would bring gold down to 10, at which figure silver would probably come into circulation. The causes which ... the decline are behind and above the speculators, and they can only save themselves and make a profit by operating in accordance with these natural causes. If the country would but realize that the quickest, surest road to an abundant currency is to bring gold to par, and so add to the actual volume of our currency the $200,000,000 now being painfully held and carried as a dead and losing commodity, the efforts of our commercial community would be for a fall in gold instead of against it. The moment gold touches par and comes again into circulation, it will be found that we have more money in the country than we know what to do with. Suspended enterprises of every kind will move forward; cautious and frightened capitalists will become bold; men now crouching under a sense of danger will find that the last shot is fired and the war is ended. So it has been in other countries on a resumption of specie payments, and so it must be here. We look with hope for the day when the enormous hoard of gold now being held by the merchants of New York shall be thrown upon the market, breaking it utterly, and sending the yellow coin again into circulation. It will prove a day of redemption, not only for greenbacks, but for all the people.

THE TAX ON CARPETS.

It is stated by the advocates of General Schenck's tariff bill that nine-tenths of the carpets consumed in the United States are made in this country. We will assume that this is true, and it gives us the means of ascertaining how much taxes the people pay on the single article of carpets. The imports of foreign carpets for the year ending June 30, 1869, were valued at $3,515,500, upon which the government collected $2,215,000 tax. This was an average tax of 63 per cent, though the tax upon the coarser carpets, such as are made in the United States, and of which little or none is imported, ranges from 80 to 150 per cent. Now, if we multiply the value of the imported carpets by 9, we have, as the value of the whole carpet consumption, domestic and foreign, for the year, the sum of $31,634,482, and, by the same means, we ascertain that the whole amount of the tax paid thereon was $19,999,159, though, in fact, the average tax being much greater on the kinds of carpet made in this country, the real amount of tax paid was several millions more.

The American consumers of the $31,634,482 worth of carpet have the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that $19,929,000 of that sum was a tax paid by them in gold; and they can draw whatever comfort they may from the further knowledge that of this tax $2,215,000 only was paid into the National Treasury, and $17,500,000 divided among the carpet manufacturers as extra profits on the capital invested by them in that business. The new Tariff bill proposes to increase this rate of taxation, not to increase the revenue to the government, but to increase the dividends on the stock of the carpet manufacturing companies.

Will any of the readers of THE TRIBUNE, who work for their living, estimate to what extent this tax has "protected" or encouraged their "industry?" Assuming that the portion of this tax paid into the Treasury is cheerfully borne by all, because it is legitimate revenue, let us examine how much of the people's substance is represented by that portion of the tax paid over to the carpet manufacturing companies. $17,500,000 tax is equal to the aggregate of one day's wages of 8,750,000 men at $2 per day; or of 5,833,333 mechanics at $3 per day. It would take the wages of 10,000 mechanics of Chicago for 75 days at $2 per day, or nearly three years to pay that tax. Estimating the average wages of men's labor at $1.50 per day, it cost in 1869 to pay that carpet tax 11,766,666 days' labor. That is to say, the proceeds of 11,766,666 days' labor was taken from the people to divide among manufacturers, over and above what their carpets were worth.

We ask the workingmen of the West, and of the whole country, to tell how this tax "protected" their labor, when it took the gross annual earnings of nearly 40,000 workmen to pay the tax on carpets alone! That tax thus extorted from the product of labor in one year would have paid for 3,850,000 barrels of flour at $5 per barrel. It took, therefore, that amount of bread out of the mouths of the producers of the country. It was equal to the cost of one suit of clothes, worth $40, to each of 438,500 persons. It cost to pay that single tax 17,500,000 bushels of wheat at $1 per bushel. If left with the people it would have paid the cost of 5,834,000 pairs of shoes at $3 per pair. It cost the production of the country 35,000,000 bushels of corn at 50 cents per bushel.

If this tax stood alone, its severity would attract attention, but it is only one item in the vast schedule of taxes imposed upon the people by Congress and maintained by the votes of the members who will ask to be re-elected this fall.

Lady Mordaunt, of the Mordaunt divorce case, in which the Prince of Wales figures, is one of the reigning beauties of London. A year or more since she had an attack of brain fever, in the course of which she uttered certain unconscious ejaculations, in which the name of the Prince of Wales was connected in a manner most unpleasant to her husband. His suspicions being excited, he broke open his wife's private *escritoire*, where he found certain letters from the Prince addressed to Lady Mordaunt, which prompted him to utter a threat that he would take an early occasion to horsewhip the future sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland. The horsewhipping has not taken place, but a divorce suit has come in its stead.

The character of the Prince of Wales is unfortunately so bad that a strong presumption lies against any woman who allows him to write letters to her, or who accords to him anything like friendly intimacy. Yet the prevailing opinion of the London clubs is that no criminal intimacy ever existed between him and Lady Mordaunt. Few topics have been canvassed with more critical eagerness by London society than this during the past year, and the large majority of persons likely to come to a correct conclusion think that, while Lady Mordaunt has been extremely imprudent, she has not been guilty. As to the Prince, the only opinion expressed or entertained is that he was as guilty as he had any opportunity to be, but that he could truthfully deny the charge brought against Lady Mordaunt and himself. It seems probable that Sir Charles Mordaunt will retire from court discomfited in his efforts to prove himself a cuckold.

WESTERN PORTS OF ENTRY.

We publish elsewhere the sympathetic communings of two papers—one of Boston and the other of Philadelphia—over the probable passage of the bill allowing the transit of imported goods in bond to Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis. It is ludicrous to read the objections, poorly hidden under an affectation of indifference, by which the journals of these two cities, neither of which has any import trade in goods designed for Western distribution, seek to defend a monopoly which enures solely to the benefit of New York ... and New York Custom-House thieves. Without looking at their customs returns, they assume that they, being on the seaboard, have some rights which the proposed bill will interfere with. As well might Coney Island, Squam Beach, Cape May, or Long Branch object to a bill allowing Chicago importers the rights which they ask.

But, say these critics, "See how much more capital we have, and how much greater natural advantages we (*i. e.*, our neighbors in New York) possess for this branch of industry. Why, it is as much a natural law of trade that we shall import for you as that you shall raise wheat for us." Now no act of Congress can lessen the amount of eastern capital, change the contour of the Atlantic coast, or reverse any natural law of trade. Therefore, if these give a monopoly of the import trade to New York, the bill before Congress can do nobody any harm. It is only that portion of the present advantages enjoyed by the New York importers which is purely legislative in its origin that the act of Congress proposes to affect.

To illustrate:

Chicago imported directly foreign goods in 1869 to the value of	$7,748,753
And purchased in other cities	78,955,855
Total	$86,704,608

With gold at 120, the gold value of such an annual importation would be $72,253,840, and, with an average of 50 per cent tariff on the whole, we find it $36,126,920, or half the above, customs duties, and that as to ..., if the goods are imported under the existing law by New York importers, the government stores their goods for them, and waits for the duties without interest until the goods are sold; whereas, if they are imported by Chicago merchants, they must pay the duties in New York, and submit to vexatious delays and frequent pilfering before they can put them on sale in Chicago. Under such a law our direct importations are limited almost entirely to the petty imports from Canada. The differences are that the Chicago importers require twice the capital to do the same amount of business; they must suffer a total loss of the interest on half the capital represented by the value of the goods while they are on sale; they cannot keep their goods in bond in a government warehouse and sell by sample, but must hire expensive stores, pay rents and clerk-hire; they must submit to indignities and theft in getting through the New York Custom House; and, finally, they must put their goods on sale regardless of the demand and supply in the market, else the loss of interest on half their capital, accumulating, will more than eat up all profits they could expect from a rise. In short, on such a volume of business, the New York importers have the advantage over their Chicago competitors of having $36,000,000 loaned them by government without interest, of avoiding heavy rents and clerk-hire, and commanding the markets. All of these advantages are the effects of legislative enactment purely. The greater capital and geographical position of the Eastern cities have nothing to do with it.

We believe in the bonded warehouse system, but we say let its advantages be extended and equally distributed among all the importing cities. Then, if natural laws conspire, in addition, to prevent direct importation by us, we shall find it out, and the seaport towns will lose no business.

If any Congressional legislation existed whereby the government were made to loan heavy sums to the people of the West, by suspending the collection of their taxes for four to six months after they had been collected at the East, the case would afford some parallel to the present operation of the customs laws in favor of the New York importers. But we are not able to find a vestige of legislation anywhere extending any such government favor to any portion of the people of the interior, whether in cities or country. On the amount of importations now made indirectly by Chicago the change in the law would be worth three or four millions per annum, and, inferentially, the denial of the proposed reform would be a tax upon us in favor of Eastern importers to that amount. Its justice is simply indisputable. We hope to see it promptly enacted.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The Postmaster General, in his annual report, devoted considerable space to denunciation of the franking privilege. He furnished statistics of the tons of mail matter transported over the country at the expense of the government, and criticised very severely the action of Congress in perpetuating that abuse. And finally he sent out a lot of petitions and had them signed, praying an abolition of the franking privilege. The debates in Congress upon the Civil Appropriation bill give some information concerning another kind of franking, which, because it is an evasion of the law, is decidedly more reprehensible than that of the Congressional franking, which has the sanction of law. It appears that under the postal service there are several officers known as "Special Agents," whose business it is to supervise or otherwise attend to postal matter. The number employed during 1868-9 was forty-eight, at an expense of $134,342. These were, we suppose, salaried officers. But the department has issued commissions to numerous other persons as "Special Agents," who draw no compensation, but who, by virtue of their nominal positions, travel on every railroad, steamboat, or other mail route free, being, in fact, franked through by the Postmaster General. We have no list of these Special Agents, and are therefore unable to say how many tons of that kind of matter have been franked. The only cases of which we have any knowledge are those of three Brevet Brigadier Generals (Porter, Dent, and Babcock), and one Supervising Architect of the Treasury (Mullet), who were named in the debate in Congress on the General Appropriation bill. There is no person employed by the government whose official duties require him to travel, who is not paid by a liberal allowance for mileage. When an army officer travels upon public business his transportation is paid by the government. So with civil officers. When, therefore, the Postmaster General franks a Brigadier General on army business over the mail routes of the United States, he enables him to travel free, and also to draw his mileage. If he travel only on his private business, then this frank enables him to travel at the expense of the postal service. If the postal service does not pay for the transportation of these Special Agents, then it is either an imposition or fraud on the transportation lines, or the service is paid for indirectly by an increased charge for mail transportation. In either case, and under whatever circumstances, this system of franking individuals over the mail routes ought to be stopped. A member of Congress stated, and declared his ability to prove, that the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, who does a large amount of travelling, and who holds one of these commissions as a "Special Agent" of the Post Office Department, travelled from Washington to California, free of charge, under that commission, and that he collected of the government three hundred dollars in gold as mileage for the trip. If this be true, as stated, then the Postmaster General's system of franking is an abuse which he ought to cut off instantly. Whether the architect charged the government for mileage for travel which, as a Special Agent, cost him nothing, or which was paid for by another branch of the service, or whether his free transportation was gouged out of the railway company, it was all wrong. No such commissions ought to be issued. There should be no barnacles upon the government; those employed should be paid, and if their services are not worth paying for, they ought to be discharged. If these commissions have been abused, and money charged for mileage not paid, the guilty, if officers of the government, ought to be discharged.

It is no extenuation of this abuse that under Andrew Johnson's administration this custom of having a host of roving commissions, entitling the holders to travel all over the country, was very extensively practised; on the contrary, that was a reason why it should have been discontinued. This administration was elected to reform this and all other abuses, not to perpetuate and multiply them; and the best thing the Postmaster General can do is to recall all his fictitious commissions, and hereafter let that branch of the franking business alone.

California is a dangerous place for singing Dr. Watts' hymns. On Thursday last a congregation in San Francisco ... singing

"Rock of ... cleft for me,"

... they were about to complete the ...

"Let me hide myself in thee,"

the strata underneath began to heave and rock, as if there were a prospect of the immediate realization of the devout wish. Pastor and congregation rushed with a common impulse toward the door, and evinced in the most unmistakable manner that their desire to have the rocks of San Francisco cleft for their special concealment was entirely a figurative and metaphorical impulse, wholly consistent with a decided preference, on their part, with the most intense preference for above ground and open air. Dr. Watts evidently needs some revision before he can be sung in safety in California.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Earlville *Gazette* publishes a petition for the cutting off the northern tier of townships of LaSalle, and the southern tier of Lee and DeKalb Counties, and making a new county thereof.

Four prisoners broke out of the calaboose at Canton, Fulton County, one night last week, and, after refreshing themselves with a few drinks of liquor, voluntarily returned to their old quarters.

Under the head "Obituary," the Keithsburg *Observer* thus gives up the ghost:

"About two and a half years ago we took possession of this paper. It was then in the very act of pegging out, having neither friends, money, nor credit. We tried to bring life into it ... we put into it all our own money, and every body else's we could get hold of, but it was no go; either the people of Keithsburg don't appreciate our efforts, or we don't know how to run a paper. We went into the business with confidence, determined to rub it or bust. We have busted. During our connection with the *Observer* we have made some friends, and numerous enemies. The former will have our gratitude while life lasts. The latter are affectionately requested to go to ..."

WISCONSIN.

The Portage *Register* says:

"The people of Wood County regard George Hiles as something of a nuisance in their county, and as he wouldn't move out of his own accord, they hit upon a most expedient to get rid of him. The county was not large enough to divide, so Senator Wood procured the passage of a bill attaching several towns in Jackson County to Wood—Jackson County being large enough to divide without a vote of the people. With the new towns thus annexed to Wood, the latter county contained sufficient territory to divide without a vote of the people. Thereupon, a second bill was passed dividing Wood, setting off on to Jackson the towns which had been detached, together with the town in which Hiles resided; so he has moved out of Wood County without knowing when he did it. Strategy, my boy!"

MICHIGAN.

Detroit has repealed its ordinance requiring commercial travellers to pay license. It has not been enforced for some time.

MISSOURI.

About eighteen months ago, eighteen or twenty persons left the Presbyterian church in Jefferson City, because a colored man attended and was permitted to sit in a pew. The other day, a colored minister preached in this same church by invitation of the pastor.

OHIO.

A Cincinnati belle caught her boot-heels in a sidewalk grating, and, when she was extricated, she was found to be two inches shorter.

NEBRASKA.

Governor Butler, in his message to the special session of the Legislature, calls their attention to the following, among other topics: The ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment; the erection of a Penitentiary; the care and custody of State Prisons; the passage of a militia law; the encouragement of immigration; the relinquishment of State jurisdiction over lands where the General Government have erected or propose to erect public buildings; the division of the State into Congressional districts.

THE TERRITORIES.

Colorado has as many daily papers as New Hampshire.

Godbe, the seceding Mormon elder, is the husband of four wives and the father of seventeen children. Upon being excommunicated, he told those, and he would divide his property *pro rata* between them. They preferred to remain with him.

A man lately attempted to start a writing-school in Denver, but they made him turn it into a saloon, it wanting any "fangles in this town."

General Sully, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Montana Territory, informs Commissioner Parker that the small-pox is raging among the Gros Ventres tribe of Indians in that Territory, and that 741 deaths have occurred since last September, leaving only about 1,200 of the tribe alive. This tribe is very friendly towards the whites.

Central City, Colorado, offers $2,000 per year for a minister, with a detail of two constables to protect him.

Acting Governor Lee, of Wyoming, has appointed Mrs. Caroline Neill and Mrs. Esther Morris Justices of the Peace for Sweetwater County.

The Corinne *Reporter* has the following story in regard to another Mormon exodus:

"Charles Richards, the expressman between Hamilton and Ely District, informs us that many Mormons reside in close proximity to that camp, and that rumors were prevalent there to the effect that Brigham Young had ordered all of the faithful—especially those possessing more than one wife—to make ready to depart for an island in the Pacific, which he had purchased. Mr. Richards called upon an influential Mormon and asked him if he believed this rumor to be founded in fact, and received for reply that it was probably true."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two hours is the time of a White House dinner, consisting of eleven courses, with sherry, hock, Sauterne, Champagne, and Madeira.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* recommends a return to the old-fashioned hooded domino for ladies to wear in public places.

The latest dodge of confidence men in Boston is to make their checks payable to the order of their victim, and then oil the back so that he cannot endorse it.

That "franked trunk" has reached San Francisco, and contains a large package of official documents, forwarded to F. F. Low, United States Minister to China, under the frank of the State Department.

The refreshments allowed the members of the Ritual Commission, now sitting in London, are restricted to "two bottles of sherry and a shilling's worth of biscuits per diem."

A paper in Virginia, Nev., a few days ago, said that a late wind-storm blew away all the dust so there was little suitable material left to make mud when the rain came.

The St. Catharines (Canada) *Daily Times* contains an announcement of the death of an estimable lady residing near that place, in which the readers is informed that "her moments were brief after the King of Terror appeared."

During the last two years nearly a million more acres were plowed up for corn in England, farmers being tempted by the high prices. On the other hand, the number of cattle, sheep, and pigs positively decreased, the cattle by 116,000, the pigs by 1,000,000, or 25 per cent.

They say that a member of one of the Eastern Legislatures recently wrote home to his wife to know what his religion was, and that she wrote back that he had better call it Protestant, and let it go at that.

Miss Dix says that "the dipping of snuff, which was indulged in to a fearful extent South, had a greater effect toward driving women mad, on account of their more nervous sensibilities, than chewing tobacco had on men, who were of a stronger nature."

A Californian, who was employed by a widow to sell a number of mules, received for them $2,400 and then wasted the money in riotous living in San Francisco. The police were notified, and he, being arrested, promised to refund the money provided the widow would marry him.

A new French invention is a portable fresh-butter churn, to be used at each meal. It is made of crystal and mounted on silver feet. A silver rod revolves quickly in the cream, and presents a pat of butter every three minutes.

A Philadelphia cemetery contains seven graves, side by side, in which repose the lifeless remains of a man and his six wives. When the first wife died the third was three years old and the fifth an infant of twelve months; while the last wife was not born until the year following the death of the first.

An awkward clown in a circus at Columbus, Ga., last week, threw a large wooden ball into the air, and when it came down it struck upon the head of a little boy, one of the spectators. The boy's father asks the circus company to pay him $10,000.

A telegraph operator, who recently sent a message to a family in Norwalk, Connecticut, to meet an expected visitor at the depot with the "horse," blunderingly substituted the word "hearse," and on the arrival of the train the visitor found that vehicle in waiting to transport him to his destination.

A well-known Washington belle was heard to remark at Speaker Blaine's reception last week: "This is the fifth entertainment I've attended this evening, and have two more on my hands before morning." And, after staying half an hour or more, she departed, followed by a half dozen gentlemen, who had been in her train the entire evening.

A Delawareman, who was charged with ... [illegible]

der, was acquitted, and now refuses to pay his counsel's fee. His wife was divorced after the crime was committed, but she advanced the money to pay the expenses of his trial, and now he states her claim ... [illegible]

A Jamaica sugar-planter has invented an improved method of separating sugar from molasses. The syrup is introduced into a vessel having a bottom of fine wire gauze and provided above with an air-tight cover. A vacuum is produced in the chamber below the pan, and the air above expanding, forces the molasses through the sieve, leaving the crystals of sugar behind.

Lovers will be glad to learn that diamond engagement rings are rapidly going out of fashion having been substituted by opals, emeralds and pearls. The engraving of all kinds or silly expressions on the inside is also a thing of the past and only the date of alliance is inserted on the outside.

There is a touch of romance in the story of the destruction of the "Star and Garter." Lieutenant Lever, the manager, might probably have saved his life had he not waited to catch and turn out his dog. He had brought this animal from India with him, was greatly attached to it, and had often expressed a wish that when he died, the dog, to avoid the chance of its falling into less kind service, might be killed.

The ... of New York, have suspended payment. Unfinished contracts to the amount of $65,000 have been placed in the hands of J. Higler & Co. for completion. The company employed 370 men, most of whom will be retained for the work of completing the contracts. The liabilities of the company are stated at about $90,000. It is also stated that the assets, if sufficient time is allowed for their conversion, will more than cover this amount. The concern was, during the war, one of the largest in the country, employing at one time as many as 1,600 men. The property is owned by Homer Ramsdell, one of the Directors of the Erie Railroad Company, from whom it was leased by the company referred to.

The Bristol (Eng.) *Post* says £500 has been offered and accepted on the result of a scientific investigation as to whether the surface of the earth and water is level or convex. The challenge was made by Mr. Hampden, of Swindon, and has been accepted by a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London. The £1,000 has been lodged at Coutts's, and the ... of March, in the County of Cambridge. Much interest in the decision is felt by the innumerable advocates of the Newtonian and Copernican theory of the rotundity and revolution of the earth, which Mr. Hampden affirms to be a downright fiction and fraud, in the face of all the philosophy and science of the United Kingdom.

The appointment of the new Head-Master of Rugby, Dr. Hayman, procured on testimonials, given him for quite a different purpose, drew public attention in England to the curious uses sometimes made of such testimonials, and many funny stories are told. One man, who is an inveterate seeker for place, as kept all the certificates of his attainments and character since his teacher used to send Master Tommy home from school with a reward of merit. They are all bound in a volume, which is produced on every possible occasion. Another anecdote is related of a gentleman who procured an appointment in a Hong Kong tea-store as a taster by using a certificate of having received a university education and of having attended a course of zoological lectures.

POLITICAL.

The New Orleans *Picayune* calls upon Democrats to offer no opposition to Senator Revel's admittance to Congress.

Senator Hendricks made a speech at New Orleans last week, advising the chivalry to make friends with the negroes, or they would all go with the Republicans.

Democratic papers in Oregon urge the Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, "in order to prevent any misunderstanding or chicanery in the Legislature."

The Louisiana Democratic State Central Committee, acting upon the advice of prominent country members of the party, have determined to revoke their call for a State Convention on the 4th of March.

The Democracy of Toledo think of nominating Dr. O. White to the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hoag. It is asserted that, as he has been on all sides of all political questions during the past few years, he would be an available candidate.

One of the leaders of the Democracy in the New York Legislature is Senator Blood, of Saratoga, 40 years of age, and worth $10,000,000. He occupies the best rooms in the Delavan House, being those formerly occupied by Dean Richmond. Over five hundred of the most prominent politicians of the State call on him every week.

The Republican Executive Committee of the Seventh Congressional District of Kentucky have issued an address in which they say that the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment has thrown the so-styled Democracy into the utmost confusion and terror, and call upon the Republicans to organize in every voting precinct, affording every facility for the harmonious co-operation of the colored men and fully acknowledging them in all political proceedings.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. General Williams, formerly Mrs. Senator Douglas, has presented her lord with a boy.

Subscriptions have been opened for a monument to the philosopher Hegel.

Madame Rattazzi's toilet, at a ball in Nice, was so simple as to inspire verses intimating that she wore nothing but a bracelet.

Mrs. Dr. Walker is walking the streets of New Orleans. The other day some wicked boys mobbed her pantaloons. ... not ordered to disperse the mob which followed Noir to his grave.

General G. B. McClellan proposes to address the members of the New York city regiments, at their respective armories, on military discipline and the acquisition of military knowledge.

The Crown Princess Louisa of Denmark is described as the most lovely royal dame in Europe, and yet she is brutally treated by her husband. Her father is the King of Sweden.

In consequence of a sudden and serious illness of the Rev. Newman Hall, his physicians have directed him to leave London at once, for the Holy Land, where he will remain about two months.

The Empress of Russia has presented a diamond ring to a M. Buchan, who has recently invented a mode of warming railway carriages without expense, by utilizing the heat of the locomotive.

Mr. John C. Holloway, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Eastern Penitentiary, died about two weeks ago. His wife, overcome by grief, survived him but a few days, and his daughter, who came from a distance to attend his funeral, died on the 18th.

Recent historical researches seem to establish beyond a doubt the complicity of Queen Marie Antoinette in the plot to poison the locksmith who was aware of the place where King Louis XVI had concealed the famous iron chest, the discovery of which had so much to do with the capital sentence passed upon him.

In his lecture upon the origin of species at the Lowell Institute, Boston, Professor Wilder defended Professor Agassiz from the charge of atheism, and said that some of his scientific colleagues have even looked upon him as a "bigot," because of his constant efforts to show that Nature is the work of an intelligent God.

General Robert Toombs was in Augusta, Ga., last week, looking ten years younger than he did at the close of the war; and, what is more, one of the local papers says that he "still retains, in full robustitude, one of the most remarkable and versatile minds the country has ever produced."

Mrs. General Sherman disapproves very decidedly of round dances, and never permits her daughter to dance them. Miss Helen Cox, daughter of the Secretary of the Interior, declined to dance with Prince Arthur, because of her mother's opposition to round dances, and because a square dance wouldn't arrive before it was time to get home.

John B. Jones died in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, a few days ago. In his youth he was a Midshipman in the navy, and while in this position was present at the bombardment of Tripoli, at the beginning of this century. At one time he was appointed Consul to Tripoli, and subsequently Consul General to Egypt.

The death of the Rev. Chas. Townsend, one of the last members of the literary circle which met at the Holland House in the early part of the present century, is announced. He died at the ripe age of 80 years, after suffering, during the last three years, from paralysis. He was a personal friend of Lord Byron, Samuel Rogers, Horace and James Smith (the authors of "The Rejected Addresses"), Wm. Stuart Rose, Wordsworth, the historian Hallam, and Mr. J. G. Lockhart.

The Montreal *Witness*, while remarking that it does not interfere in Dominion party politics, says it cannot resist the conviction that the position of Sir John A. Macdonald, who has so long ruled the country, has points of similarity to that of Belshazzar at his last banquet—that Galt may stand for *Mene*, McDougall for *Tekel*, Bowell for *Upharsin*, and McKenzie for another Daniel to interpret them.

A Washington despatch says that Whittemore, the seller of cadetships, is a portly man, about five feet six inches high, with a bold, clear face, very long, black beard and hair, overreaching eyebrows, and a stentorian voice, cultivated by preaching in the wilderness. He was born in Malden, Mass., is 46 years of age, and entered the army as Chaplain of the Fifty-third Massachusetts Regiment, and afterwards of the Thirty-sixth. He settled in 1865 in South Carolina, was sent to the Fortieth and to this Congress by 7,000 majority.

In some gossipy reminiscences of Point Pleasant, the editor of the Clinton *Republican* says he has "a distinct recollection of seeing Jesse R. Grant, then, as now, habitually wearing colored glasses, frequently walking up and down the river bank on pleasant summer evenings, looking at the steamboats passing, bearing in his arms the little Hiram Ulysses, then about 2 years old, and now President of the United States; as we remember him, a little red-headed baby, and certainly not a very promising subject for future greatness."

Madame Ollivier is exerting herself to emancipate female attire from the excessive luxury of the Eugenie and Metternich *regime*. At a dinner party at Prince Napoleon's, she appeared in a chaste white toilet, and Princess Clotilde also shone by the simplicity of her attire. The rich Jewesses and the American and Russian women, however, side with the old regime, and at the ball at the Tuileries they came out in strong force with millions' worth of jewelry on their persons. The American ladies were especially distinguished by the loudness and costliness of their toilets.

In regard to the recently published statement that the wife of Gen. Sam Houston and his two daughters, aged 14 and 18, were in destitute circumstances, a gentleman, in a card published in the New York papers, says: "Mrs. Houston died of yellow fever in the fall of 1867, and of the four daughters two are married and two are living with the oldest married sister at Georgetown, the youngest of whom is eighteen. Their means of living is 'comfortable' are about one hundred thousand dollars, at which the estate was valued when the General died."

Mademoiselle Perret, a singer at the Folies Dramatiques, accused of incompetence by her manager, who endeavored on that ground to put an end to the engagement, requested M. Auber to come and see her some night, and afterwards to say "frankly" what he thought of her. M. Auber, who had been Mademoiselle's Perret's professor at the Conservatoire, went to hear her, and afterwards expressed his opinion of her "frankly," in the following terms: "You asked me, my dear young lady, to go and hear you at the Folies Dramatiques, and I found that you performed ... [illegible]

DECLINE OF AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Report of the Chief of the Tonnage Division.

... Nimmo, Jr., to the Secretary of the Treasury on "foreign commerce and the decadence of American shipping" has just been printed. Mr. Nimmo is chief of the Tonnage Division of the Treasury Department. Among many other things he says:

"The two charts (19 and 20) accompanying the report indicate, the one by the line of total tonnage entered, and the other by the line of total tonnage, that our foreign commerce has been subject to frequent and violent fluctuations, and that during the last four years it has been larger than ever before in the history of the country. Our misfortune is simply this: British ships have superseded American ships, not only in the international commerce of the world, but also to a very great degree in our own trade with foreign nations."

The supercedure of American by British ships is also exhibited by charts 1 to 4 inclusive, brief summaries of which are as follows:

"Comparative statement showing the decadence of American shipping at the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco (charts Nos. 1 to 4 inclusive):

Ports.	1856 to 1861. Americ'n Vessels.	1856 to 1861. Foreign Vessels.	1863 to 1869. Americ'n Vessels.	1863 to 1869. Foreign Vessels.
Boston	[illegible]	50	[illegible]	70
New York	[illegible]	36	[illegible]	66
Philadelphia	[illegible]	17	[illegible]	49
Baltimore	79	21	[illegible]	51
New Orleans	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	56
San Francisco	75	25	[illegible]	79

"While the building of ships and barks, which are employed chiefly in the foreign trade, fell from 318 in the year 1855 to 91 in the year 1869, the building of schooners, which are generally employed in the coasting trade, is quite as prosperous as it was from 1855 to 1860."

The falling off in the building of large vessels is further illustrated as follows:

"During the five years from 1852 to 1856, 45 per cent of our total seagoing tonnage built on the coast consisted of ships and barks, while, during the five years from 1865 to 1869, only 20 per cent consisted of ships and barks. During the year 1855, the most prosperous year in the history of American shipbuilding, there were 360 ships and barks and 212 schooners built in the New England States, the aggregate tonnage built having been ... tons, while, during the year ending June 30, 1869, there were seventy-two ships and barks and ... schooners built, the aggregate tonnage having been ... tons. It is ascertained, moreover, that the average tonnage of ships and barks built since the war has fallen off ten per cent. The difference between the numerical expressions of tonnage under the old and new methods of admeasurement ... [illegible]

PARIS.

Scenes in the Corps Legislatif—M. Thiers and the Ministry—Free Trade.

The American Colony at Paris.

Court Balls of the Season—Rigidity of Etiquette—English Intruders.

The Cent Gardes — Refreshments.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, Jan. 31.

Nations are like sea voyages, which are most fortunate when there is nothing to be related, and I can congratulate myself on this week, for the sake of my country, that no salient occurrence has come to trouble our quiet. This is not very profitable for the chronicler in general, who lives on rumors, accidents, and disturbances like some unholy ghoul; but, to tell the truth, I had rather have little than too much to relate to you. Our political atmosphere is lowering with imminent storms, that I have some fear of the least thunderclap. To a person who well knows Paris, and the laughing calm of its normal condition, it is an interesting thing to observe, as a symptom, the feverish unrest which possesses it, and at the least stir makes it believe in the occurrence of some serious event. The beating of drums, a locomotive which makes a little more than the usual noise, a chance murder, a fight, nothing, excites the crowd and ... passion. ... owing to the assassination of two private citizens—and occurrences, but coming under the category of crimes frequent in all large agglomerations of individuals—Paris was disturbed, and here and there were fearful rumors, as in the old days of the old riots.

TROUBLE IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

In the Corps Legislatif, also, the other day, there was the same trouble, owing to a commonplace truth uttered by the most malicious of orators, M. Thiers. In ordinary days it would have been received with a slight smile—nothing more. At present the Chamber was demoralized for an hour and a half, and there came very near being a ministerial crisis at the moment. So this is interesting as a symptom to be studied by whoever likes to learn to know man, that curious animal, continually described and always unknown, and of whom neither you nor I, though of the family, know what he does here below. I will tell the story.

REMARKS OF M. THIERS.

They were discussing the question whether they should denounce the commercial treaties with England, or in other words, whether France should or should not, in the free trade policy she has pursued for some years. M. Thiers, who, by an old anomaly, imposed by providence on this statesman, so remarkable in many respects, is always opposed to all real humanitarian progress, was speaking. Of course, he fulminated against free trade, piled figures upon figures, Pelion upon Ossa, and brilliancy upon brilliancy, as wave sweeps over wave in a bottomless sea. The Chamber was not inattentive; it never is, and cannot be, when M. Thiers speaks, but it was not listening with ecstatic pleasure. It is very natural, no matter what party one belongs to, to be vexed to see so eminent an individual pursuing what is evidently so false a road, and that, too, through an excess of patriotism.

Of course, this modified admiration did not answer the purpose of the malicious orator, who doubtless said to himself, "Wait a bit, and I will awaken them." For, suddenly, almost without a transition, in two or three dubious phrases, he informed them that the Ministry represented a special party and not the majority; for the majority did not represent the wishes of the country, etc. At these words there was a great tumult in the majority, and applause from the Left. All people, and the majority of the Chamber best of all, know that it is not the real expression of the sentiment of the country, and that most of them, if they had to undergo again the ordeal of universal suffrage, without the interference of the government to help them, would not be re-elected. But it was hard to swallow, and they gulped it down, grumbling, scolding, relucting, as one does when one has to swallow any disagreeable dose.

Upon this attack, unpremeditated, perhaps, but certainly unexpected, the ostensible leader of the Right, Forcade la Roquette, the last Secretary of the Interior, and the direct manufacturer of the insulted majority, replied ... to M. Thiers, "You claim to be the ... of the present Ministry," said he ... the Ministry for having such unc... friends."

This was true—a good thrust. The Right laughed, applauded, and showed satisfaction in its turn. Yes, but one never has the last word with this little man Thiers. He half rose, and his falsetto voice, which pierces to the marrow, said, "At all events, I do not claim to take their places as Ministers."

The epigram was all the better, because at that very moment there was an underhand conspiracy to put M. Forcade back in the Cabinet, with his enemy, M. Ollivier, but when it is a question of obtaining a portfolio, all hates are forgotten, and M. Forcade hoped, they said, to succeed M. Louvet as Minister of Commerce.

M. Thiers' remark was received with exultant laughter by the Left. While the horrified Right, assaulted in the person of its chief, began to cry "order," which is its way of getting out of a scrape.

REPLY OF M. OLLIVIER.

However, since neither the majority of the Chamber nor the Ministry could remain silent after such a double-edged attack, M. Olivier, the head of the administration, came the next day and made what we call a ministerial speech, much praised by some, and considered very blamable by others. With genuine ministerial imprudence, he declared that the majority of the Chamber represented the sentiments of the majority of the people of the country; that he knew it, and that he relied upon it, etc., etc. In short, it was a regular act of submission, set off with eulogies and protestations of devotion, to that same majority which he spat on a year ago, and abused a month ago. They call that shrewdness and skillful way of attaching the majority to him! I call it cowardice, and what is worse, useless cowardice, and, therefore, a great blunder, the result of which will be that, on the first occasion, he will be abandoned by his friends and disowned by his enemies. It is proper to say that to mask this weakness of an ambitious man, clinging to power, he added that he accepted the support of all, but should put himself under the protection of none. More rhodomontade.

They say now, concerning this affair—which was after all an insignificant skirmish between advance posts, and was without immediate results—that Messrs. Buffet and Louvet, particular friends of M. Thiers, will tender their resignations; that the Ministry is already broken up; that the Emperor, assisted by M. Rouher, has regained all her power over the Emperor, etc. All this, or at least a good part of it, may happen, and that before long. But not just yet. It is necessary in order for personal power pow, beaten and that badly, to attempt an offensive return, which it certainly will do, that the Ollivier Cabinet should be more used up than it is now. But it is now fresh and new—but a month old. Besides, it proposes, or really intends, to carry out many liberal measures, which will gain it public good will for some weeks at least. It will be only when it is clearly seen that it is going to do what its predecessors did, the will of the Emperor, and merely talk of freedom, that it will fall before public sentiment, and soon after will fall in fact, for nothing can stand before that impersonal and irresponsible, but all-powerful, being, called public opinion.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES SUSTAINED.

After the above-mentioned incident, and, as if to finish the matter by a sort of favor to the Ministry, the Chamber, by a vote of 211 to 34, determined to maintain the commercial treaties with England; in other words, not to give up free trade. However, it has decided—taking the advice of the government, which has ended where it should have begun,—to have a Parliamentary examination into the question. But it is very plain to see that, from to-day, the free-traders—that is, equity, progress, and reason—have the upper hand. It is in vain that some dispossessed manufacturers, regretting the dying past, raise their voices to delay, for their own advantage, the progressive advance of commerce and civilization. Their vain clamors may cause astonishment, but they advance more than they delay that fatal hour, when customs barrier between nations will disappear.

M. De Keratry, one of the Opposition Deputies, renewed, this week, a motion for the restoration to the national archives of all the papers taken therefrom by the Emperor at the beginning of the Presidency. The Minister in charge of the archives promised to attend to it. How? That is another matter. It relates to the proceedings of the trials following the Strasbourg and Boulogne affairs, certain compromising or ridiculous papers which affected directly the Emperor, who took them and burned them, perhaps. If they ever reappear complete in our archives, I will become the most credulous of Parisians, an incredulous race, they say.

THE AMERICAN COLONY.

Though the winter is rather dull, as far as amusements go, because many strangers have left Paris, on account of our political apprehensions, the balls have begun again, especially in official circles. At the Court, with the Ministers, and the Prefect of the Seine, there is infinite dining and dancing, though it is plain, especially at the Court, that there is not much heart in it. Your countrymen, who are more numerous than ever before despite political troubles, are the lions of the season. They come, owing to a common sympathy, and the pleasure they find, and it is with pleasure that as they formerly announced fashionable celebrities in order to fill the salons. Almost all of them we announce at our parties the "American Colony," speak French—Parisian French, even,—with the ease of those who learned it in childhood. They know our history; they have our ideas, our manners, our vices, even, and even our gaiety, as if they were ourselves. Never, I believe, has there been a more complete, moral, and even material alliance, for the number of Franco-American marriages is incredible.

THE BALLS.

Notwithstanding what has happened to Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who still awaits in prison the approaching meeting of the High Court of Justice, on which his fate will depend, the Court balls are very brilliant. Men are admitted only in military or civil uniform, but there must be a uniform, with a sword, and some embroidery and gilding on the suit. This is the very severe etiquette of the place. As for the women, those who are not dressed, not luxuriously, but very well, are politely turned away from the door. The English, whose unceremoniousness, proverbial in Europe, shows itself everywhere, except among themselves, vainly tried ... to get in ... at the Court and at the receptions of the new Prefect at the Hotel de Ville. They have had more annoyances to undergo than their want against prejudices deserved. One of them, Lord Wyke, a member of Parliament, succeeded in getting into a ball in a black suit, on the presentation of the English Ambassador, Lord Lyons, but he was so much of his singularity that he soon left. At the Hotel de Ville, an English lady dressed, or rather do ... [illegible]

... indifferent ... [illegible] out of order, and in an ordinary costume, was politely escorted to the door by an usher. This caused no trouble, however, for she returned two hours later in absurdly fine dress, an object of horror to all who saw her, for she was uglier than before, and, looking so odd in her rich but tasteless costume that the jokers said that, if she had entered and remained at the ball on this second trial, it was because, as an usher approached to lead her out, he fainted with fear at the sight of such a monster. They say, however, that she got herself up in good faith, and really believed she was a beauty, in spite of her wrinkles, her ugliness, and her more than extravagant toilet.

At the last Court ball, to which just a thousand persons were invited, it was noticed that none of the Deputies who voted against the prosecution of Rochefort had been invited; and the fact was much commented on. At last this came to the ears of the Emperor, who asked one of the officers on duty if that was true, and by whose order that foolish exception had been made. It was an invention of the grand Chamberlain, De Bassano. These vassals are always an hundred times worse than their masters. The habit of standing at the door and opening it causes them to desire to open it only to their friends. This is the evil of Courts, as our servants are so often the evil of our houses. The Emperor, it is said, reprimanded his Chamberlain severely.

THE HUNDRED GUARDS.

The hundred guards and the refreshments are the two great attractions of these imperial balls. The hundred guards owe it to their masculine beauty, their costume, and their caryatid-like immobility. In full uniform, in the long-tailed helmets, cuirasses, etc., from the top to the bottom of the grand stairway, like living statues, all large, handsome, picked men, they form a sight to which many a fine lady is said to be moved. It is said that on certain evenings their boots become letter-boxes for *billets doux*. This is, however, a foolish story, put in circulation by those gentlemen who generally have only good looks to recommend them. Still, they boast of it.

REFRESHMENTS.

As for the refreshments, they are on the same scale as the wedding of Gamacho, or the suppers of Pantagruel. This is a statement of the last, or last but one, where there would have been a sea of liquids had all been poured into one receptacle. There were 45 gallons of tea, and as many of chocolate; 600 ... of coffee, and 370 of syrups; 400 bottles of Bordeaux; 90 of Madeira and 300 of champagne. Among the solids were 180 large and 3,000 small cakes; 2,000 ices; 1,000 biscuit; 600 pounds of cold meat; 200 chickens; 100 *pates de foie gras*; 100 partridges; 19 immense hams; 50 pheasants; 24 fish; 19 colossal omelettes, and 34 salads.

Now, this supper, so far as the substantial part is concerned, is carried off and devoured in less than an hour. People do not go to the supper, but dash on it and crowd to it, and there is a regular jam. Yet it cannot be denied that there are at least a few of the *elite* of humanity, Sovereigns, Ministers, diplomatists, Generals, etc., from all lands. Shall we laugh after this at the feeding of dogs? It is more free and there is less variety of dishes, that is all. But in reality they are very much alike.

EMILE CARREY.

Wool and Woollens.

DAVENPORT, Feb. 23.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Truer words were never written than those in your issue of Saturday, the 19th, on the subjects of "Wool and the Tariff." Such statements, coming from a journal having so vast an influence as yours, will have a double weight with the public, and must command the attention of producers, manufacturers, and consumers. The candid mind must admit the truth as well as admire the comprehensiveness of your statements on the effects of the tariff on fine wools. The sheep producing these wools may, in this country, be almost looked upon as an extinct species; the few remnants of Saxony flocks are to be found in Northwestern Virginia, Eastern Ohio, and a small district of Pennsylvania, and the wool produced by them would, probably, not amount to more than 1,000,000 pounds. These wools, at the mills attempting to make fine goods in this country, command from 75 to 90 cents per pound, or about what the fine foreign wools can be imported for, or what the scoured wools of Germany were procured at, previous to the present high tariff.

Several causes have produced this result. The grower regards the Spanish merino as a hardier sheep and more productive in wool, which is undoubtedly so, but the article is coarser, of a harsher texture, and thus swells the amount of medium wools less affected by the tariff.

Fortunately for the American manufacturer, the style of clothing for men since the existing high tariff has been of the coarser textures, requiring little or no finish. Except the great fault of shrinking when in the hands of the tailor, our wool can be used with tolerable success.

From our improvements in the American fancy loom, and its superiority to the old-style European "Jacquard," we almost rival the French in figure and design. In color, cleansing, and shrinking we have yet something to learn. Were we called upon to furnish a line of fine face finished goods, which the exigencies of fashion may at any moment demand, with the present tariff on fine wool, we should be very poorly prepared to meet the requirements of a capricious public taste. That these are the goods that now bring remunerative prices you can see by a visit to any good merchant tailoring establishment. Fine cloths from Europe, at present range, from $6 to $9 per yard, for ... goods, and in the same stores you may see a line of American make ranging from $3 to $5, same width and styles, made by Edwin, Seagreaves, Harris, Lippitt, and Globe Mills, and the best of American manufacture. Why this difference? Is it because the merchant prefers patronizing the foreign manufacturer to his own countrymen? Certainly not; he would prefer buying at home, all things being equal; but his business will not admit of it. The trade demands a well-faced cloth, made of firm wool, well seasoned before coloring, and which in the cloth will not shrink or fade. To secure these qualities the wool must have the vital principle, the animal oil, pure with which it loses, and gets rid of those qualities which make all raw wools liable to shrink. Can we obtain these benefits by any number of petitions to Congress? Or would it not be wise to ask that honorable body to repeal the tariff on wool and all materials connected with its manufacture, and then provide ourselves with the requisite machinery and skilled workmen?

The questions of labor and wages are argued by some, and the effects of the war by others. These objections are easily combatted; wages are assimilating to the European standard and war prices are no more. The necessaries of life are more moderate in price, and a dollar now is equivalent to a much higher sum some six years ago. The wages of a good mechanic in England or Wales are about 60 cents or $1 per day; in this country, except in large cities, from $1.50 to $2.50 is the average. The man with one dollar a day in England can buy as many of the necessaries of life as can be procured for the larger sum here. This I am not prepared to deny.

If we admit that the depression is owing to the war, we must deny the recuperative energies of this nation as applying to the woollen branches of industry.

The war is now a thing of the past, and all our energies ought to be employed in paying the debt incurred. Thus, a prohibitory duty on any and all import will never do. Throw open the trade of the world to us and taxes will be lightened by the customs receipts; trade will flourish under healthy competition; labor will be plentiful when we can obtain the raw material for fine goods on fair and reasonable terms. We want no leading strings or life-guards. We are no longer children, but full-grown men, and should be ashamed to admit that, as Americans, we can be excelled by anybody in the world in any branch of production or manufacture. I am yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH SHIELDS.

The Fastest Living Type-Setter.

From the New York Sun, Feb. 21.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. George Arensberg, better known as the "Velocipede," a compositor employed on a morning paper in this city, accomplished the extraordinary feat of setting 1,064 ems of solid minion in one hour. The trial took place to decide a wager between E. A. Donaldson, a printer, and also noted as a boat puller, billiard player, and base ballist, and Mr. Arensberg, Donaldson wagering two to one that the "Velocipede" could not set four stickfuls of solid minion in one hour, he to be entitled to one break line containing two or more words in each stickful. Quite a large amount of money was staked on the result, "time" being the favorite.

As the time for the trial approached the composing room presented a lively and somewhat excited appearance. Types from the other offices dropped in to witness the trial and to invest a little on the result—the outsiders generally backing "time," and the boys of the office accommodating all who came, their faith in the "Velocipede" being strong.

The referees were Mr. Stanley on the part of "time," and Mr. Payne on the behalf of Mr. Arensberg. Both were provided with stop watches—Mr. Stanley's being of a celebrated foreign make, while Mr. Payne's was of American manufacture.

At precisely 5 o'clock the judges gave the word and the "Velocipede" commenced picking up the types. He started off at a rapid pace. Many thought he would not be able to keep it up, but would break down before completing his fourth stickful. The backers of time felt quite jubilant, showing more greenbacks, which were promptly covered by the friends of the "Velocipede." His first stickful was completed in thirteen minutes and fifty-five seconds.

This was extraordinary time, and his friends were correspondingly jubilant. As he started on his second stickful various were the surmises as to whether he could be able to keep up his gait, the backers of "time" evidently thinking that he would not, and investing a few more greenbacks on the strength of that supposition, but when the result was announced, it was found that he had done it in thirteen minutes and fifty seconds, thus beating the time of his first stickful by five seconds.

This rather staggered the backers of "time," and as now he had over sixteen minutes for each of the other two stickfuls, some of them began to look for an opportunity to "hedge," but the time for that had gone by; every one wanted to bet the same way. He started on his third stick with apparently unabated speed, and completed it in just fourteen minutes.

This left him eighteen minutes and forty-five seconds in which to complete his fourth stickful. The excitement at this time was intense. Nothing, but an accident could prevent him from winning, and his friends were wild with joy; while those who had bet against him were correspondingly dejected. One individual offered to bet ... that he could set 2,000 ems in the hour, and that the ... in one of the unfortunates ... this way to regain some of his losses. He completed his fourth stickful in fourteen minutes and ... seconds, thus setting the four stickfuls in fifty-five minutes and fifty seconds. This was the quickest set, with four minutes and five seconds to spare, and ... another stick was passed ... it was found that he had composed 1,064 ems.

Immediately upon the announcement of the result he was surrounded by his friends, including those who had bet against him, and heartily congratulated upon his success. This is without doubt the fastest type-setting on record, and it may be questioned whether it has been equalled. Mr. Barber or any one else think they can beat it, they can have a trial at any time they may wish. Immediately after the close of the match Mr. Arensberg's friends announced that they would match him against any printer in the world to set type for one hour or one week. It may interest the public to know that Mr. Arensberg actually placed 4,350 pieces of metal in position within an hour. His proof sheet was an unusually clean.

Mr. Sumner Denounced.

One of those scenes which are so much enjoyed ... [illegible]

THE BEARDSTOWN TRAGEDY.

Another Statement of the Affair—Summary Vengeance Against a Murderer.

Beardstown (Feb. 19) Correspondence of the Illinois State Journal.

About 9 o'clock on the evening before last, two strangers, B. F. Wilcox and C. W. Foster, entered the saloon of Adam Becker, corner of State and Second streets. The inmates at the time were Becker, Ludwig Yeck, who was father-in-law to Becker, a man of about 60 years of age; Fred. Richards; George Yeck, grown-up son of the old man Yeck, and a drunken man who was sitting in a chair near the stove ... [illegible]

... [illegible]

THE EARTHQUAKE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

A Panic—Scenes in Various Places—The Public Schools Dismissed, Etc.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Feb. 18.

There was a very lively and disagreeably suggestive shock of earthquake yesterday, which, according to the observation of Thomas Tennent, occurred at 12 minutes and 23 seconds past 12 m. with a duration of seven seconds, and a direction of southeast and northwest. It was sufficient to cause a general panic, but no damage was done to buildings, either public or private, so far as we could ascertain at the time of going to press.

... [illegible]

INDIANA DIVORCES VALID.

Important Test Decision in the Supreme Court—A Divorce Valid in one State is Valid Throughout the Country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—In the Supreme Court, case No. 23.—Benjamin B. Cheever vs. Jesse B. Wilson and Annie J. Worcester.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—The appellant filed a bill in the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, in June, 1866, for the purpose of enforcing a decree of the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, granting a divorce a *vinculo*, between him and Annie J. Cheever, now Worcester. The decree of divorce also adjudged that a portion of the rents of certain real estate in the city of Washington should be paid to the appellant for the support of two of the children of the marriage, assigned to his care. Shortly after the decree was rendered, Mrs. Cheever married one Worcester, now deceased. The defendant Wilson is in possession of the real estate, as tenant under a lease from Mrs. Cheever and her mother and sister.

The Court below dismissed the bill. Judge Wylie, delivering the opinion, of the Court, holding that the decree of the Indiana Court was wholly void as to each of the subjects of which it claims to treat ... [illegible]

... [illegible]

The Bill Establishing Western Ports of Entry.

From the Philadelphia North American.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* argues moderately but intelligently against the proposition to give to the leading Western cities that are interior ports of entry for foreign goods, the same privileges as the seaboard cities, and the added right of transit in bond. Its observations possess so much interest for our importers and jobbers, that we give an extract:

"From the natural course of things, and the necessities of their geographical position, it is as much the province of the merchants of our great seaboard cities to import and handle the foreign commodities consumed in the country, as it is the province of the Southern planter to raise cotton, and the Western farmer to grow wheat. ... [illegible]

THE VANDERPOOL TRIAL.

Mr. Vanderpool's Statement.

Manistee (Feb. 17.) Correspondence of the Detroit Tribune.

On reassembling this afternoon, the court room was densely thronged, it being known that Vanderpool would this afternoon give his statement to the jury ... [illegible]

Death of the "Squire" of the "Gretna Green of America"—An Eccentric Knot-Tier.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Feb. 19.

John Shelton, better known as 'Squire Shelton, died at Aberdeen, Ohio, on Wednesday, aged about 79 years, and was buried on the Kentucky side of the river, below Maysville, on Thursday.

It is said of 'Squire Shelton that, during the thirty-five years he was a magistrate at Aberdeen, he performed the marriage ceremony for ... thousand couples. His fame as a tier of the knot in runaway matches ... [illegible]

The Killing of Buffalo Bill.

From the White Pine News, Feb. 18.

Levi Maize was buried at Eureka, Wednesday afternoon. ... [illegible]

ALLEGED FRAUD.

Judge McAllister Commits Two Attorneys and One Client to Jail for Contempt of Court.

The Allegations in the Case.

On the 24th day of January last, an application for divorce was filed in the Recorder's Court of Chicago, by a lawyer of this city, as the solicitor of a complainant whose name was expressed in the bill as Alfred Morgan. The complainant is a Frenchman by the name of Alfred Morier.

[In deference to the wishes of the friends of the accused, who profess to be able to vindicate their rectitude and good faith as attorneys upon a fuller examination, we omit for the present their names, merely remarking that they are young men just commencing the practice of law in this city.]

The defendant in this proceeding was a French lady, her name being Mary E. Morier, the mother of four children by the complainant. She was charged with extreme and repeated cruelty toward her husband.

... [illegible]

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Important Test Decision in the Supreme Court—A Divorce Valid in one State is Valid Throughout the Country.

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In deference to the wishes of the friends of the accused, who profess to be able to vindicate their rectitude and good faith as attorneys upon a fuller examination, we omit for the present their names, merely remarking that they are young men just commencing the practice of law in this city.)

The defendant in this proceeding was a French lady, her name being Mary R. Morier, the mother of four children by the complainant. She was charged with extreme and repeated cruelty toward her husband.

The case proceeded, upon the statement of complainant's solicitor that there had been personal service upon the defendant, to a reference. It then appeared that this service was not regular or sufficient, when proceedings were suspended in the Master's hands. [illegible]

Thereupon writs issued for the arrest of the two solicitors, and Alfred Morier, the complainant. They were lodged in jail, and yesterday morning appeared for an arraignment for their alleged contempt.

[illegible]

The Court (McAllister) gave judgment, as follows: [illegible]

It was to get a divorce fraudulently; to bar her of dower in her husband's property; to brand her as an outcast; to cast [illegible] children [illegible]

The sheriff will take charge of the prisoners.

The result was greeted with a round of applause that no diligence of Court or bailiffs could for a moment suppress.

THE COURTS.

Superior Court.

NEW SUITS.

Joseph Herzog v. Anton Herzog. Assumpsit. Demand, $2,000.

Edmund and Bruno Knauer v. The Home Insurance Company of Chicago. Assumpsit. Demand, $2,000.

Thomas M. Jerks v. The Empire Sewing Machine Company. Assumpsit. Demand, $2,000.

Jonathan Richards et al. v. George E. Lounsberry, Andrew J. and William Dougherty. Assumpsit. Demand, $3,000.

REAL ESTATE TRUSTEESHIP.

Samuel Stone v. Alonzo B. Smith et al. Proceeding in chancery to enforce the execution of an alleged trust, or to secure a reconveyance by Smith of Lots 12, 13, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42, of Block 4, Springer & Fox's Addition to this city.

Henry W. Mayer et als. v. Good Wells et als. Bill filed for a conveyance of Lot 34, School Trustees' subdivision of Section 16, 39, 14.

CITY CASE—TRESPASS.

Jennie T. Orier v. The City of Chicago. Case. Damages laid at $10,000.

SLANDER.

Adolph Sonnerschein v. Jacob Zuckermann. Case, for slander. Damages laid at $10,000, with capias. The affidavit in this case is almost identical with that exhibited in a case by the same plaintiff, in the Circuit Court, against one Ezekiel Zuckermann.

Circuit Court.

SLANDER.

Adolph Sonnerschein v. Ezekiel Zuckermann. Case, for slander. Damages laid at $10,000, with capias. [illegible]

NEW SUIT—MECHANICS' LIEN.

Joseph Becker v. George Rittenbush. Petition to enforce mechanics' lien, stated at $472.52. The property sought to be affected is the west half of Lot 1, Block 58, Elston's Addition, and dwelling thereupon.

JUDGMENTS.

Joseph K. Barry v. Albert H. Bodman; for $1,844.40.

Joseph Schenthal v. H. A. Rosenfeld and Chas Rosenfeld; for $1,047.78.

Howard E. Lingle v. Henry W. Chant and William Jackson; by confession for $2,130.70.

United States Circuit Court.

CASE TRIED.

Frank Higgins v. Lewis Jones. Ejectment for the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 21, 33 north and east, in Felix Township, Grundy County. [illegible]

VERDICTS, ETC.

West Engine Company (of Morristown, Pa.) v. Frederick Matthiessen and — (of LaSalle). Case fully mentioned yesterday. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages assessed at $5,066.69.

Russell Teel v. James H. Rees and T. C. Humphreville. Finding for plaintiff for $524.63.

United States v. Heman J. Ury et al. Finding for plaintiff for (nominal) $4,000. Damages, $1,220.70. Suit upon a tobacconist's bond.

JUDGMENT.

Franklin Fulton v. Samuel H. House. For $407.90.

Recorder's Court.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

James Edwards. Indictment for burglary in entering the residence of Joseph Cooper. Verdict, guilty, and penalty assessed at five years in the Penitentiary.

NEW JUSTICES.

Andrew Reschenbach, [illegible] second time. [illegible] He was acquitted of this charge.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

James Lewis (colored) pleaded guilty of petit larceny—the stealing of a drum and cymbals. He had been in jail six weeks, wherefore sentence was suspended, at the request of the owner of the property.

United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Adjudication—Robert H. Allen, of Rockford.

[illegible]

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

Jack Harris, Mary Harris, and Celia Bennett were examined on the charge of robbing a Swede named Swanson, of $97, in a house of ill-fame. They were held for trial at the Recorder's Court in bail of $500 each.

Henry D. Allen was committed for trial on the charge of stealing, under bail of $500.

[illegible]

NORTH SIDE COURT.

The North Division Court seems to be laboring under a cloud. It is in want of business. In spite of the strenuous efforts of the police, it has not been able to stir up a case above a disorderly character. William Bonciger, being charged with vagrancy, was fined $10, and Pat Marian and Robert Kellogg, charged with disorderly conduct, were also fined $10 each.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House filed for record on Thursday, Feb. 24:

[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL.

Meteorological record for February 24, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "veering," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist; atmosphere," "rain," and "snow:"

[illegible]

The King of Italy has presented Mr. A. P. Mc[illegible] [illegible]

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Tenth Annual Commencement Exercises Last Evening.

Addresses, Reports, and Conferring of Degrees.

The annual commencement exercises of Hahnemann Medical College took place last evening, in Library Hall, a goodly audience of ladies and gentlemen being present. A detachment of Vaas' orchestra was in attendance, and inaugurated matters by the rendition of a stirring march, after which the Rev. Dr. Kelley offered prayer.

Then followed a selection from "Martha," by the orchestra, after which

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

was delivered by A. E. Small, M. D., the newly-elected President of Hahnemann Medical College, who said he was not unmindful of the honors and responsibilities of the position. The ten successive years of the progress of the college, afforded convincing proof that it had an enduring position among the institutions of learning in this country. [illegible]

THE DEAN'S REPORT

was then read by Dr. R. Ludlam, as follows: In presenting the tenth annual report of the Hahnemann Medical College, it affords me great pleasure to note the continued prosperity of this institution. [illegible]

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

The President, Dr. Small, then conferred the degree of M. D. upon the graduates, as follows: [illegible]

THE VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

was delivered by J. S. Mitchell, M. D., who referred to the notable event of the occasion in these words: [illegible]

CONCLUSION.

Then followed a selection by the orchestra, after which Lt. A. Bishop, on behalf of the graduates, responded to the valedictory in a brief and appropriate address, and then the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Kelley, and the pleasant exercises were at an end.

THE IRON QUESTION.

Commissioner Wells and Professor Waterhouse—Their Statements Fully Sustained.

"OFFICIAL.
"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 4, 1870.

"*Prof. S. Waterhouse, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.:*

"DEAR SIR: I desire to call your attention to the fact that certain statements and estimates respecting the cost of manufacturing pig iron at Carondelet and other points in the Valley of the Mississippi, presented by you in a work published during the last year, and entitled "The Resources of Missouri," have recently been called in question, and pronounced inaccurate by Mr. A. B. Meeker, of Chicago, and possibly by other parties. [illegible] I am, yours, most respectfully,

"DAVID A. WELLS,
"United States Special Commissioner of Revenue."

Hon. David A. Wells, United States Special Commissioner of the Revenue:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry, I submit the following facts in support of the statistics on iron manufacture, published in the pamphlet entitled "The Resources of Missouri."

I.—DIRECT CONFIRMATION.

The appended extract from a letter addressed to Charles A. McNair, Esq., Secretary of the Carondelet Iron Works, will show what precautions were taken to insure exactness: [illegible]

II.—CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE.

[illegible]

III.—THE BROWN AND BONNELL LETTER.

[illegible]

"OFFICE OF BROWN, BONNELL & CO.,
"MAHONING WORKS,
"YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 5, 1868.

"*Professor Waterhouse:*

"DEAR SIR: We are just in receipt of a letter from our friend, W. O. Forrest, Esq., St. Louis, together with a few lines attached from yourself. We have pleasure in replying to the question proposed. [illegible]

IV.—THE JOHNSTOWN AND PITTSBURGH STATISTICS.

[illegible]

With sentiments of personal regard, I am, very truly yours,

S. WATERHOUSE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7, 1870.

Daring and Most Adroit Robbery in a Bank—£9,950 Stolen—A Bank Clerk has the Money Chained to His Body, yet Loses it.

From the London Standard, Feb. 7.

A robbery remarkable for its daring and the amount of plunder obtained by the thief took place on Saturday. [illegible]

A Fashionable Wedding.

Washington (Feb. 22) Dispatch to the New York World.

Another fashionable wedding took place to-day. The contracting parties were Lieutenant Edward Totten, of the United States Army, and Miss Maria Kinzie, a niece of Brevet Major General Hunter. [illegible] At the expiration of this, Lieutenant Totten and his bride will return to the station of the former in the Far West.

Letter from Speaker Blaine on the Public Expenditures.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: In the confusion which has arisen in some of the public journals about estimates and appropriations, an entirely erroneous impression has been created that General Grant's administration has expended more money in the first year than its immediate predecessor. [illegible]

Very truly yours,

J. G. BLAINE.

W. T. JOHNSON, Esq., Augusta, Me.

SPURIOUS MONEY.

Arrest of an Agent for a Counterfeit Detector on a Charge of Passing a Bad Bill—Singular Statement by the Accused.

From the New York Times, Feb. 23.

A queer case of passing counterfeit money, in which one F. B. Emory was alleged to be the guilty party, was heard in the United States Commissioner's office, yesterday. The accused was arrested by Policeman Van Duzer, of the Broadway Squad, on a charge of having attempted to pass a counterfeit $10 National Bank note on H. A. Cassebeer, proprietor of a drug store in Fourth avenue, in payment for a seidlitz powder. [illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 24.

The great feature in finances to-day was the continued decline in gold, which, during the past five days, from the highest price (120½), on last Saturday, to the lowest quotation, to-day (116¾), has been 3¾ per cent. [illegible]

The local money market is more active, and there is some increase in the demand for loans. The banks are still quite well supplied with loanable funds, but in the present situation are running cautiously. [illegible]

Exchange was a little firmer than yesterday, and sold at 75 per cent. $1,000 discount for sales between banks. At the counter bankers sell at par, and buy at 1-10 premium.

At the Stock Board to-day sales were:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 24.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts. 1870.	Receipts. 1869.	Shipm'ts. 1870.	Shipm'ts. 1869.
Flour, brls	4,681	6,614	4,430	6,847
Wheat, bu	15,900	14,789	8,062	14,599
Corn, bu	17,610	29,015	10,162	11,589
Oats, bu	10,681	6,078	[illegible]	4,394
Rye, bu	[illegible]	570	[illegible]	1,407
Barley, bu	839	1,706	909	449
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 24.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

Registration of Grain Receipts.

The Directors of the Board of Trade held a meeting this afternoon to consider the reports submitted on the subject of registering grain receipts. It is understood that they decided that in the absence of the desired co-operation on the part of the warehousemen, the plan to register is impracticable. They will report their decision to the full board to-day, Friday. [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Matters.

Dr. F. D. CLARKE, the OLD ESTABLISHED Dr. Clarke, at 179 Clarke st., continues to cure the unfortunate of both sexes. Especial attention given to Chronic and Female Diseases. Female Pills prepared with great care, $1 per box by mail. Send stamp for work of importance and interest to the married. Victims of self-abuse need no longer suffer. Address letters Dr. CLARKE, 179 South Clark st., Chicago.

Private Consultations

[illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

DIRECT TO LONDON.

[illegible]

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

[illegible]

ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

Assessment Notice.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals for Earth Graduation and Bridging.

[illegible]

RAILROAD TIES WANTED.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

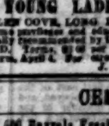
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES



[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

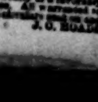
YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND. [illegible] J. E. BURWOOD, Principal.

CEMENT.

500 Barrels Fresh Portland Cement, [illegible] HAMMILL & GILLESPIE, [illegible]

WINDOW PULLEYS.



[illegible]

Cooperage Wanted.

[illegible]

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

We publish to-morrow, as usual, in addition to the ordinary sheet, a Supplement of twenty columns, containing news interesting and instructive reading than any single number of any other paper in the country. In the detail, besides a complete epitome of the business of Chicago,

WASHINGTON.

Admission of Senator Revels.
Jeff. Davis' Successor.

Senate Bill to Divide the State of Texas.

A Second Georgia Reconstruction Bill.

Passage of the General Appropriation Bill in the House.

Some of its Prominent Features.

Senate Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

The several Reconstruction Bills.

Senator Revels.

Senator Revels, who will make his debut in the Senate to-day, is a native of North Carolina, but has resided in Mississippi for many years. He is a preacher in the African Methodist Church, and has been for some time a resident of Natchez. He is a mulatto, and is said to be a man of fine appearance and good address. He is a graduate of Knox College, Illinois, and is said to be a man of fine education. He is a member of the Republican party, and has been a delegate to the Republican National Conventions. He is a member of the Republican party, and has been a delegate to the Republican National Conventions.

Jeff. Davis' Successor.

The Democratic members of the Legislature have not yet decided upon a candidate for Senator Davis' seat. The Democratic members of the Legislature have not yet decided upon a candidate for Senator Davis' seat.

Senate Bill to Divide the State of Texas.

The Senate Bill to divide the State of Texas into two States has been passed by the Senate. The Senate Bill to divide the State of Texas into two States has been passed by the Senate.

A Second Georgia Reconstruction Bill.

The Second Georgia Reconstruction Bill has been passed by the Senate. The Second Georgia Reconstruction Bill has been passed by the Senate.

Passage of the General Appropriation Bill in the House.

Some of its Prominent Features.

The General Appropriation Bill has been passed by the House. The General Appropriation Bill has been passed by the House.

SALE!

AUCTION SALE.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
SALE TO THE TRADE.
By OUDIT & WOLF.
REGULAR FRIDAY SALE
NEW FURNITURE.
By PERKINS BROTHERS & CO.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By J. G. SMITH & CO.
AT AUCTION.
Sheriff's Sale.
FURNITURE.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
HELP WANTED—MALE
HELP WANTED—FEMALE
AGENTS WANTED
SCHOOLS AND CLASSES
MISCELLANEOUS
WANTED—TO EXCHANGE
BOARDING AND LODGING.
PERSONAL
BOARD WANTED
PARTNERS WANTED.
REAL ESTATE WANTED.
TO LEASE
FOR SALE
TO RENT—ROOMS
TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES
TO RENT
WANTED—TO RENT
LOST AND FOUND.
MARRIAGES.
DIED.
AMUSEMENTS.
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
LYDIA THOMPSON,
THE 40 THIEVES.
McVICKER'S THEATRE.
ELISE HOLT,
IVANHOE.
AIKEN'S MUSEUM.
DEARBORN THEATRE.
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD,
MISS ALICE DUNNING (LINGARD),
LECTURE.
FARWELL HALL.
LIBRARY HALL.
LECTURE.
BUSINESS NOTICES.
BOARD OF TRADE.
Protection Against Fire—The Escape of Cummings from the Jail.
Sheridan After the Police.
THE CITY IN BRIEF.
SELF PUNISHMENT.
A Lawsuit Growing Out of the Methodist Separation Question.
WASHINGTON.
Washington, Thursday, Feb. 24.
THE WEST SIDE PARKS.
Special Meeting of the Commissioners.
MASS MEETING.
THE WEST SIDE.
THE WEST SIDE PARKS.
HOTEL ARRIVALS.
AN EDITOR ASSAULTED.
THE WEST.
PACIFIC COAST.
MISSISSIPPI.